PRESERVED

App. F. IX-4

1929-30 (C.V)

File No. 37-29

Serial Nos. 1-5, 12, 14

Previous References

C.V. 64-28 (1-9)

PRESERVED

p.57(E)

Later References

C.V. 39-30 (1,3-8)

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. Nevil.

Part B for Feby 30

SUBJECT

Administration Report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Feby 30

To Dir. of Agri ii Rev. Comm
Dy. Comm of Dis.
H.D. of Dept.
Presidents of D.B.

Review the —

1935

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Letter No 7372/92-1910 of 28/8/29 from Under Sec. to the Resident requesting to be supplied with an advance Copy each of the annual report on C.V.D. & Sericulture for 28-29 before by the 20th Sept next.

Subd The Dir I to & the Dir of Agriculture have been addressed in the matter accordingly

Secy 29/8/29

2 cloud. for information

Ceo 29.8.

3

31 8.29

Ceo 31/8

No Roc Per 45 C.V.Q 29-30 of 5.9.29 from the Director of Agriculture forwarding 3 Copies of the C.V.D Report for 28-29.

Subd One Copy will be sent to the Asst Reports Secy, another to the Govt Press to set matter in type & the 3rd Copy has

Yes

10.9.29

draft put up

Govt Press Bill 6/9/29

Secy Rev. Secretariat 2 SEP 1929 Development Branch.

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

2

2/3
GV 37-29

G. R. S. III—5]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

to be sent to the Residency before the 20th inst. Draft forwarding is also put up ~~This will be sent always with the A.D.'s Report of the Forest Dept~~

A fourth Copy for putting up a review is therefore necessary. Draft calling for same is put up -

5

6 Secy Cer 11.9.29

19

To the Dy: of Agr: No 2872 & 13/9/29
Calls for a fourth Copy of the above report

To the Supdt Govt Press No 2873 & 13/9/29
forward Copy of the report for setting it in type -

To the Secy to the Resident
No PR 308 & 13/9/29 forward 2 Copy of the C.O. Report

Secy: Report sent to Resy with letter No D.H. 327 Se 32.29-29 19.

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be cipoed, or slips pasted on

Serial No.

5 Per 45/29-30 & 28/9/29 from the Dir. of Agriculture - Submits a copy of his Adm. Report of Cv. D for 28.29.

Subd with Cv. 64-28 & 1-3 dealing with his report for last year.

Draft 1/10 ✓ 8 Please put up diff. review

Cer 4.x.29

Subd May the report be submitted in original to the Member for perusal & remarks in the first instance?

Draft 8/10/29 ✓ Secy

10 Please put up diff review

Cer 8.x.29

29 Cons

Cer 29/x

11

Subd with draft Revised

Draft 1/11/29 ✓ 12 diff. for approval

Secy

11.xi.29

13 Please put up clean copy

Subd 14

Clean Copy put up as ordered.

20.11.29

Cer 21/11

Draft 4/12/29 ✓ Secy

Cer 23.xii.29

15 Please verify my alterations (in Cattle pens rules) on p. 3

Note—Contn. Sheet

WD/01884—GPB—30,000—20-4-29

General and Revenue Secretariat

CV File No. 37

App. F. III—2]

of 192 7

Serial No.

(a) Notification prescribing Subsd Rules for the Control of Cattle fairs &c. issued with No D 5330/CV 47-28-14 dt 22/11/29

Subd 26/11

(Copy) (Hereunto put up)

Secy

Ch. 30.11.29

Review of C V D Report for 1928-29 for appl

2/12

2d Member

Dewan

4-12-29

Ch 5/12

11/12/29

Ch 12/12

13-12-29

Issued

12 The Director of Agri, The Rev. Comr 13/12/29

The Hds of Mer Depts, The Dcs of Ch 13/12

Dists, The Prests of Dist Bds & the Dy Police.

Records his Administrative Report of the C V D with observations.

Subd with a D. F. N.

Early

28/12 (Init. illegible)

Ch 28.12.29

Final note signed by the Member is placed in the file.

Ch. 31.

DEWAN'S OFFICE. 12 DEC 1929 No. 26244

OFFICE OF THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL 6 DEC. 1929 No. 45324

—Contn. Sheet

WD 01824—GPB—35,000—20-4-29

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No. 37 (3049 S)

App. F. III—2]

of 1929

Serial No. 1685

D. S. N. put up

Sd 4/1/30 (Dewan)

DEWAN'S [illegible]

G. [illegible]

No. 2920.

tn. Sheet

WD 01684—GPB—150,000—20-4-29

Final Note by the Second Member of Council.

Subject:— Review on the Report on the Working of the Civil Veterinary Department, Mysore for the year 1928-29.

I submit herewith for the gracious perusal of His Highness the report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1928-29 and the Government Review thereon.

C S Balasundaram

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Camp Sagar,
1st January 1930.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the second

Member of Council on the subject of the Annual Report of the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1928-29 with the Government Review thereon

for His Highness' gracious ~~approval~~ perusal.

M N Venkatachar

Dewan. (In charge)

Bangalore.
January 1930.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1928-29 and Government Review thereon

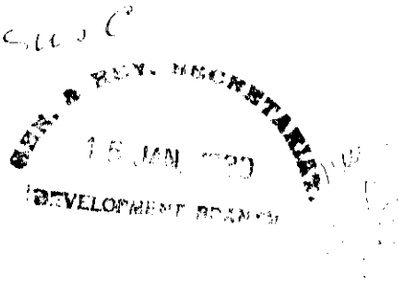
9/13

Order.

~~KRW~~

9/1/30

13-1-30



15/1/30

C.V.D Report with Rev

3024

App. B. 111—81

Revenue
ariat

C/ File No. 37 of 1929.

Serial No.

Subj- with draft forwarding letter Copies to the Resdt

Secretariat
31.1.30

124 Pol. 859/Encl 4. dated 3/2/30

To The Secretary to the Resident.

I do 4 copies of the ~~Secretary's Report~~ working Review on the Civil Veterinary Dept. for 1928-29

B

6/2

DEVELOPMENT

Note.—Contn. Sheet

WD 066—GPB—80,000—26-7-29

G. R. S. III—5]

ROUTINE NOT

only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

8060

[R.O. 106.]

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE,

Bangalore, 28th August, 192 9.

No. 7376 Enclos. 1
92-1910

GEN. & REV. SECTT. 1935 29 AUG. 1929 DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

GEN. & REV. SECTT. Dr. 28 AUG. 1929 Por. 316 G. O. SECTION.

A copy of the marginally* noted letter, ~~with enclosure,~~ is forwarded with compliments, to the ~~Chief~~ Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. Development Departments, with the request that, if there be no objection, an advance copy of each of the reports may kindly be forwarde to this Residency by 20th September, 1929.

*No. 1293 P/6, dated the 19th August, 1929, from the Officiating Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, Pusa.

28 8 29

Major,
for *Secretary to the Resident.*

531—15-9-1927—5,000—RPB.

Dir. of Pe addressed re. Cwi- 28.29.

Copy of letter No.1293 P/6, dated the 19th August, 1929, from the Officiating Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, Pusa, to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore.

I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to move the Mysore Government to instruct their Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department and Superintendent of Sericulture, to furnish me by 1st October 1929 with an advance copy, printed or type-written, of his annual Report for 1928-29 to enable me to notice the work done by his Department in the Annual Review of Agricultural Operations in India.

"C O P Y"

Major,
REGISTRAR, ~~RESIDENT~~'S OFFICE.

AR 4 No 301

Issue & Submit.

Appendix F G—1

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 192

Date of issue 22. 8. 29

Signed by C. E. Norohna

Section

File No.

Serial No.

No. D 2356

To The Director of Agriculture

Sir, I am directed to state that the Residency have asked for very early (an advance copy (type-written) of the annual report of the C.V.D for the year 28-29 and to request you therefore to be so good as to forward an advance copy of the report before the 5th of ~~Oct~~ Sept next.

I have &c

Cer
29. 8. 29

For Dev Secy

Copied to be issued & submitted for information.

~~Approved~~

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

over

G. R. S. III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

C-u. 37-29-1.

Telegraphic Address "Agri., Bangalore."
Code—5th Edition A. B. C.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
MYSORE STATE.

In reply please quote in full the Nos. and indicative symbol given below.

Roc. Per 45/C.V. of 29-30.
Enc. 3 copies.

BANGALORE,
September 5, 1929.

FROM

LESLIE C. COLEMAN, ESQ., M.A., PH.D.,
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE IN MYSORE,
BANGALORE.

GEN. & REV. 2175 DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

To

N. Rama Rao, Esq., B.A.,B.L.,

Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

Development Departments, Bangalore.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter No.D.2356 dated 29-8-29, I have the honour to forward herewith, in triplicate, the Annual Report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1928-29 together with my review thereon.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Leslie C. Coleman
Director of Agriculture.

dsr

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be elipsed, or slips pasted on this form

Appendix F G—1

SUBJECT ..... Wireless

Section C V
File No. 37-29
Serial No. 2
No. D 2872

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
the *192*

To The Director of Pubs

Date of issue 13/9/29

Signed by .....

Sir,

With reference to yr letter No Roc Pers 45/ec 29-8 879/29 submitting the Copies of the Hon'ble Report of the C.V.D for 28-29, I am directed to req you to be so good as to kindly send ~~a fourth~~ one more Copy of the same Very

I have &c

Cen
11.9.29

for D C Secy

List of enclosures .....

Copied by .....

Examined by .....

over

Appendix F G—1

SUBJECT..... Mysore Two drafts

Section CV.
File No. 37-29
Serial No. 3.
No. 02873/F

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
the *192*

To The Supdt Govt Pr

Date of issue..... 13/5/29

Signed by.....

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a Copy of the Adm Report of the C.V.D for 28/ for favour of setting the matter in type. The proofs may be sent to the Supdt C.V.D for approval and necessary revision. If the usual number of copies of the type kept ready for being bound with the Report.

I have &c

11.9.29

for Secy to Govt

List of enclosures.....

Copied by..... may be

Examined by.....

WD 063—GPB—20,000—1-8-29

ndix F G—1

Three Drafts

JECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

Section C. V.

File No. 37-29

Serial No. 4.

No. Pol. 308 Genl

one typed Report.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 192

To

The Secretary to

the Hon'ble the Residen

in Mysore

Date of issue 13.9.1929.

Signed by Mr. N. Rama Rao

Sir,

With reference to your letter No 7376/92-1910 of 28/8/29 requesting ~~Calling for~~ an advance Copy of the ~~many all~~ ~~noted~~ annual report of the civil Vet: & Sericultural Depts I am directed to ~~forward~~ herewith a typewritten copy of the Administration report of the C.V.D for 28-29.

The report on the working of the Sericultural Depts will be sent to you as soon as ~~of~~ it is received from

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

over.

the Director of Industries
and Commerce Dept.

I have to

ccv
11.9.29

For Dev. Sec.

VB.

G. R. S. [1—5]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Telegraphic Address "Agri., Bangalore."
Code—5th Edition A. B. C.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
MYSORE STATE.

In reply please quote in full the Nos. and indicative symbol given below.
Per 45/29-30

REV. BRANCH 3024 DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

BANGALORE,
27th September 1929

FROM

LESLIE C. COLEMAN, ESQ., M.A., PH.D.,
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE IN MYSORE,
BANGALORE.

To

N. Rama Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L., C.V. 37-29-5
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Departments, Bangalore.

SIR,

As desired in your letter No.D2872CV.37-29-2 dated 13th September 1929, I have the honour to forward herewith one more copy of the Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1928-29 as required.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

Director of Agriculture.

SVR.

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be gipoed, or slips pasted on this form

Introduction.

The main feature of the department's work during the year was the very intensive campaign to control contagious diseases of cattle, more especially Rinderpest. The accompanying table will show clearly the marked increase in the Department's activities in this direction over those of the previous year.

Preventive inoculations against -	1927-28.	1928-29.
1. Rinderpest (Serum Simultaneous)	72,535	2,30,442
2. Black Quarter	24,583	27,146
3. Anthrax	1,863	6,697
4. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.	2,117	3,792
	1,01,098	2,68,077

It will be seen that the total number of inoculations has gone up by over 150% while inoculations against Rinderpest our most important disease, have been over 300% of the number registered in the previous year.

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the staff it was found impossible to bring rinderpest under control. 2288 fresh outbreaks of rinderpest were registered during the year and to this rather appalling number must be added 480 more which were in existence at the begining of the year. During the year, over 2700 or nearly 15% of our villages suffered from this very serious cattle disease. The recorded mortality from rinderpest during the year was 28,041 and as the officiating Superintendent states this number represents probably only about 50% of the total deaths from the disease. I think it is safe to estimate the losses to Mysore agriculturists during the year from this disease alone at nothing less than Rs. 20/- lakhs and the value of live stock saved through inoculation at double this figure.

While it seems probable that we have already passed the peak of what must have been one of the severest rinderpest epidemics Mysore state has ever experienced, it would be very unsafe to rest on that assumption. The definite evidence collected during the year that our cattle fairs form a chief means of spreading the disease

makes

makes it imperative that early action be taken towards their more efficient control. A representative committee appointed by Government has during the year under review gone most thoroughly into the whole question of means for the control of contagious cattle diseases and their report has been submitted to Government. I trust that early action will be taken on that report.

Reference is made in the report to the fact that in certain cases bad after-effects resulted from the uses of certain supplies of virus. In fairness to the officers working in the Serum Institute it must be stated that this has been due to the extremely congested conditions that have resulted from the very greatly increased operations of that Institution. The supply of serum has been more than trebled. With the very large number of animals which have had to be used at one time to achieve these results and the extremely restricted space within which they have had to be kept it has been practically impossible to avoid entirely extraneous infection. The fact that the mortality which can be attributed to the Serum Simultaneous inoculations has been less than 1/5 of one per cent of the animals treated shows how really successful the campaign has been. The confidence that the agriculturists of the state now have in this method of treatment is another clear indication of the marked success that has been achieved.

During the year five new Veterinary Dispensaries were opened at Belur, Pavagada, Heggadadevanakote, Hiriyur and Devanhalli respectively. This brings the total of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries in the state up to fifty. Following the present programme, we shall have every taluk supplied with a veterinary Dispensary within another four years.

Notwithstanding the amount of attention that has had to be devoted to inoculation work and the absence of Veterinary Inspectors from Headquarters on this account, the work of the Hospitals and Dispensaries has shown a striking growth as is shown in the following table.

	1927-28.	1928-29.
No. of fresh cases admitted.	96,204	1,52,995
No. of operations performed.	6,145	7,511
No. of castrations performed.	5,807	9,954

The fact that out of all cases admitted to these institutions 46% came from villages indicates that the agriculturists are making use of the Institutions in increasing numbers.

As regards the investigation of work, the appointment of two special Assistant Superintendents for studying the diseases of cattle and sheep is worth of mention. These officers have, during the year, laboured under the disadvantage of having no laboratoty accomodation.

I wish to express my thanks to the Public Health Department and more especially to the Officer in charge of the Public Health Institute for their co-operation in work on the diseases of Live Stock and more especially for providing facilities to these officers for laboratory investigations. With the completion of the new research laboratory of the Department of Agriculture it will be possible to provide these officers temporarily at least with laboratory facilities for their work.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the energetic and able manner in which the work of the Department has been directed during the year by Major.R.W. Simpson, the Superintendent and Mr. K. Krishnaiengar, the officiating Superintendent. I must also thank the officers of the department as a whole for the energetic manner in which they have carried out their difficult task.

K Krishnaiengar

Director of Agriculture.

SVR.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MYSORE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1928-1929

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Major E. .Simpson, Superintendent, was in charge of the Department till 12th February 1929, when he availed himself of eight months' combined leave, and Mr.K.Krishnaiengar, Assistant Superintendent, took charge of the Department, and continued to officiate as Superintendent till the end of the year.

Consequent on the reorganisation of the Department, sanctioned in G.O.No.F.7923-82/C.V.65-26-5 dated 25th June 1928, the districts in the State were grouped into four administrative units to enable a closer supervision with a view to secure increased efficiency in the work of the Department.

The following are the four Divisions, and their composition, with the names of officers that were in charge during the year under report.

		Districts	
1. [illegible]	-	Mysore and Hassan	Mr.K.Krishnaiengar till 10th February 1929. Mr.R.H.Patankar, Acting from 10th February 1929.
2. [illegible]	-	Bangalore & Kolar	Mr.C.K.Srinivasaiengar from 11th July 1928.
3. [illegible]	-	Tumkur and Chitaldrug	Mr.K.K.Srinivasan
4. [illegible]	-	Shimoga & Kadur	Mr.B.V.Venkatachar

During the absence of Mr.K.Krishnaiengar, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Division, on other duty as officiating Superintendent in place of Major Simpson on leave, Mr. .H.Patankar, Senior Veterinary Inspector, was in charge of the Mysore Division from 10th February 1929 till the close of the year.

Government in their order No...6955-6/C.V.46-28-2 dated 8th Jany. 1929, sanctioned the appointment of two additional Assistant Superintendents for the investigation of cattle diseases in the State, and

...1...

and Messrs P.U.Iyer and K.Ranganatha Rao were appointed Assistant Superintendents with effect from 8th January 1929.

Owing to the increased activity of the Department, and consequen increase in the office work, the clerical staff was strengthened by the addition of an Assistant Accountant, a Cashier, Assistant Storekeper, a clerk and a despatcher, for the Superintendent's office, and an additional clerk to each of the divisional offices was also sanctioned.

SEASONAL CONDITIONS.

The seasonal conditions were on the whole fair. Fodder and water were available except in parts of Shimoga and Kolar Districts where a temporary scarcity of water was felt for about three months due to failure of timely rains.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The year opened with 480 outbreaks of Rinderpest, 19 of Anthrax, 10 of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, 332 of Blackquarter, and 176 of other contagious diseases requiring attention.

During the year 2,288 fresh outbreaks of Rinderpest, 1,906 of Anthrax, 648 of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, 1,392 of Blackquarter, and 3,487 of other contagious diseases were registered.

The staff were able to personally attend 2,174 outbreaks of Rinderpest, 317 of Anthrax, 136 of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, 1,613 of Blackquarter, and 1,122 of other contagious diseases. In 1,609 outbreaks of Anthrax, 504 of Haemorrhagic septicaemia, and 2,491 of other contagious diseases, written instructions were sent to the Patels of villages advising precautions to be adopted and requesting to intimate the progress of the disease.

RINDERPEST - At the commencement of the year undermport rinderpest was prevailing in parts of Mysore District, in three Taluks of Bangalore District, in two each of Shimoga and Kadur districts and in one Taluk of Kolar District. Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts were almost free from rinderpest. But during the latter part of the year beginning from December 1928 ~~which synchronised with~~ or the commencement of the Cattle Fair season, there has been a very extensive recrudescence of [illegible]

result of the wide and unrestricted movement of cattle to [redacted] Fairs. As many as one hundred and sixty eight outbreaks of rinderpest were directly traced to the following fairs held at [redacted] in Hassan District, Nandi and Kaivara in Kolar District, at Khyata halli and Siddaganga in Tumkur District, Madukathore in Mysore District, Mahimranga and Suggenhalli in Bangalore District and Togarsi and Kudli in Shimoga District.

The District Magistrates of Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, and Mysore co-operated with the Department and ordered the stopping of most of the important Fairs, nevertheless a large number of bullock carts had collected, which had contributed to an appreciable extent the spread of infection.

A heavy wave of the disease passed through Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts during February to May 1929 and had taken a severe toll of cattle in Magadi, Dodballapur and Nelamangala Taluks of Bangalore District, in Tumkur, Madhugiri, Koratagere and Gubbi Taluks of Tumkur District, in Chikballapur, Chintamani, Bagepalli and Gudibande Taluks of Kolar District. Just at this time the demand for virus and serum was unexpectedly heavy and the Serum Institute could not cope with this increased demand and timely supply of virus and serum could not be arranged to many places, and paucity of trained Inspectors was another handicap the Department had to face at this time. These causes have contributed not a little to the large number of outbreaks pending attention at the close of the year.

During the year 2,30,442 animals were protected by active immunisation and 2,300 by passive immunisation, as against 72,535 and 100 protected last year.

Active immunisation (S.I.method) against rinderpest has been almost universally adopted in the State and has given the most satisfactory results, but 2,300 passive inoculations (S...method) had to be undertaken in certain places, as rinderpest appeared at the fagend of some of the cattle fairs in order to safeguard prevent the incontacts infecting the villages enroute.

The people have realised the efficacy of the S.S.method against rinderpest, and it is gratifying to note the eagerness and enthusiasm of the cattle owners who without even waiting for any official reports of an outbreak personally arranged with the Veterinary Officers particularly ryots of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar Districts and even worried the Divisional officers and were incessant in their demand for men and material for inoculation of their cattle.

The number of protected animals would have been more had the supply of serum and virus been equal to the large demand. To add to this there was a regrettable accident in the supply of contaminated virus during parts of March and April resulting in a large number of bad sequelae by the formation of abscesses at the seat of injection of virus, which gave a rude set back for inoculation work in the immediate neighbourhood of villages where this contaminated virus was used.

The success attending S.S.inoculation against rinderpest, has brought the Department and the State into prominence as the first to introduce S.S. inoculation against rinderpest on an extensive scale in India, with very encouraging results. The percentage of mortality among the inoculated being less than one fifth of one percent, which is almost negligible.

From statistics collected the following are the results of S.S. inoculation in the State during 1928-29 (vide appendix IX).

No. inoculated	No. hyper-immunised	Results among the inoculated and hyperimmunised: Reactors within 4 days of inoculation.	Deaths	Reactors between 4th & 7th day	Deaths	Reactors between 7th & 14th day of inoculation.	Deaths	Attacks after 14th day	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
,443	1,07,381	1,371	822	5,863	57	1,452	110	109	44

According to the Cattle mortality returns received from the -- Patels the total number of deaths from rinderpest was 28,041 against 14,891 during the previous year, but this cannot be correct as 50% of the Patels do not submit their returns regularly, and many of them do not record all the deaths that occur. The number recorded could without exaggeration be doubled.

During the year opportunity was taken to conduct field experiments in some of the villages where rinderpest reappeared after three years to test the period of immunity and the efficacy of S.S.inoculations conducted in 1926 and 1927. A few of the serum simultaneous inoculate as well as a few naturally recovered cattle were infected with a doze of virulent rinderpest virus alone, and the results compared with the fresh inoculations that were done during this year. The animals which had been S.S.inoculated during 1926 and 1927 did not show any reaction whatever while those that were newly done showed a large percentage of severe reactions; this indicates that a solid immunity has been conferred by the previous inoculation done in 1926 and 1927, and that the period of protection lasts for more than three years. These experiments will be continued in the coming year.

ANTHRAX - This disease has not received much attention at the hands of the staff as they were fully occupied dealing with rinderpest outbreaks. Of 1906 outbreaks registered during the year only 317 could be personally attended to by the Veterinary Inspectors and in 1608 -- written instructions were sent to the Patel of the villages.

Australian spore vaccine is still being used for cattle and sheep for protection with encouraging results. To obviate the loss of 5 to 15% among the sheep vaccinated with the spore vaccine, experiments are being tried with anthrax aggressin on sheep also instead of australian spore vaccine.

Horses are still being protected with the American Aggressin and it is gratifying to note that there has been no mortality from anthrax among the military horses since.

15 elephants of the Forest Department have been protected by the Australian ~~sap~~ spore vaccine successfully and there has been no further

17

Total number of animals protected against anthrax is 1,678 including 15 elephants.

BLACKQUARTER - Protective inoculation against Blackquarter is becoming more and more popular. For protective inoculation, blackquarter aggressin prepared by the Muktesar Institute is exclusively used, and the staff now carry blackquarter serum for intravenous injection if there had been any untoward results after inoculation and also a curative in clinical cases. 27,146 animals have been protected against blackquarter.

As anthrax and blackquarter cause considerable loss among the well cared young and valuable stock there has been a severe loss of money to the State as they are the prey of cattle dealers from outside the State. Unfortunately the Districts where outbreaks of blackquarter occur periodically are poorly staffed and when rinderpest is prevailing as a pandemic, protective inoculation against these diseases can only be undertaken to a limited extent.

HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA - Very little attention could be paid to this disease. Of the 445 outbreaks registered during the year only 136 received personal attention. 3,792 animals have been protected against this disease.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE - Foot and mouth disease spread parts of the State and caused a large mortality in some of the Talukas. As the staff was fully engaged in rinderpest xxxxxxx / important contagious disease, very little attention could be paid this disease. As there was no uniform method of treating this disease attempts are being made to issue pamphlets in distribution among all village Patels.

Parasitic diseases are getting steadily worse and are largely responsible for restricting the development of our young stock and for the poor condition of our older stock. Much more attention has to be paid to these diseases, but will only be possible when the present staff is strengthened and better facilities provided.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

No. D- 5850 .

Bangalore, Dated 23rd March 193

From

The General Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

To

The Director of Agriculture
in Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir,

In continuation of this Secretariat Memorandum No.D 498
86 dated 14th February 1936, I am directed to forward, here
with for information a copy of letter No.1269 dated 10t
March 1936 from the Chairman, City Improvement Trust Bo
Mysore, regarding the construction of an operation shed
providing cattle shed and dog-kennel to the Veterinary
ital building at Mysore.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for General Secretary to Government.

didn't have

The Department not having its own Laboratory, the following specimens [illegible] at the Public Health Institute:-

No.	Type of	Positive	Negative	Total
1.	Piroplasmosis	7	33	40
2.	Anthrax	16	49	65
3.	Blackquarter	1	2	3
4.	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	3	12	15
5.	Johnes disease	2	2	4
6.	Malignant oedema	-	-	-
7.	Tuberculosis	2	4	6
8.	Trypanosomiasis	-	2	2
9.	Glanders	-	1	1
10.	Rinderpest virus (connected with field	2	11	13
11.	Dermatophilus from skin for scari.	6	3	9
12.	Actinomycosis	-	1	1
13.	Goat pox vaccine virus	-	2	2 sent to Govt. Vaccine Institute. B.
14.	Urine	-	8	8
15.	Milk for T.B.		2	2
	TOTAL	39	132	171

In addition to these seven specimens of stock were sent vaccine virus guinea microscopically and culturally for purity.

[illegible]

The annual conference was held at Bangalore during the [illegible] important subjects of professional interest were discussed. Arrangements were made with the permission of all the members at Bangalore during the first annual meeting of the Indian Veterinary Medical [illegible] under the presidency of Dr. Col[illegible]n, Director of Agriculture [illegible], who spoke on rabies, variation, preparation of rinderpest [illegible], anthrax serum, [illegible] inoculation against rinderpest, and actino[illegible] with [illegible] diseases).

APPENDIX 1. 21

Statement showing the work done in the Civil Veterinary Department

Sl. No.	Particulars.		Number.
1.	No. of fresh cases admitted/ to the Institution.		1,62,995.
2.	Total daily attendance for the year.		2,95,402.
3.	No. of castrations performed in the Institution.		9,954.
4.	No. of operations performed in the Institution.		7,511.
5.	No. of cases treated on tour.		44,424.
6.	No. of castrations performed on tour.		23,943.
7.	No. of other operations performed on tour.		5,023.
8.	No. of outbreaks of rinderpest pending on 1st July 1928.		480.
9.	No. of outbreaks of rinderpest registered during 1928-29.		2,288.
10.	No. of outbreaks of rinderpest attended during 1928-29.		2,174.
11.	No. of outbreaks of rinderpest where inoculation was totally refused. ..		58.
12.	No. of outbreaks of Anthrax pending on 1st July 1928.		19.
13.	No. of outbreaks of Anthrax registered during 1928-29.		1,906.
14.	No. of outbreaks of anthrax attended during 1928-29.	Personally.	317.
		By written instruction. ..	1,608.
15.	No. of outbreaks of H.S. pending on 1st July 1928.		10.
16.	No. of outbreaks of H.S. registered during 1928-29.		445.
17.	No. of outbreaks of H.S. attended during 1928-29.	Personally. ..	136.
		By written instruction.	304.
18.	No. of outbreaks of Blackquarter pending on 1st July 1928.		332.
19.	No. of outbreaks of Blackquarter registered during 1928-29.		1,382.
20.	No. of outbreaks of Blackquarter attended during 1928-29.		1,613.
21.	No. of outbreaks of all other contagious diseases pending on 1st July 1928.		176.
22.	No. of outbreaks of all other contagious diseases registered during 1928-29.		3,487.
23.	No. of outbreaks of all other contagious diseases attended to during 1928-29.	Personally.	1,122.
		By written instruction.	2,491.
24.	Total No. of outbreaks that were detected.	Personally on tour.	623.
		By checking Cattle mortality registers in Taluk offices.	3,981.

P.T.O.

Statement showing the number of outbreaks of epedmic cattle diseases attended to in the State ~~during the year 1928-1929~~

Sl No.	Area	Rinder-pest	Anthrax	Haem Sept.	Black quarter	Other contagious diseases	Total for 1928-29	Total for 1927-28
1.	Bangalore	46	40	-	45	34	167	163
2.	Anekal	10	50	-	31	44	135	120
3.	Dodballapur	76	74	6	56	77	289	419
4.	Hoskote	10	56	3	36	56	169	87
5.	Channapatna	4	40	4	150	46	246	177
6.	Kankanhalli	4	31	4	60	63	161	139
7.	Magadi	65	30	7	23	41	195	128
8.	Nelamangala	108	53	15	36	57	271	88
9.	Devanahalli	14	15	2	6	24	60	Included in Gud Gullapur Area
10.	K o l a r	46	210	20	150	60	505	411
11.	Chikballapur	111	17	14	63	22	227	194
12.	Chintamani	60	103	21	215	91	577	210
13.	Goribidanur	13	19	1	42	45	168	66
14.	Kolar Gold Fields	3	6	3	12	6	32	17
15.	Tumkur	137	140	7	122	176	582	399
16.	Madhugiri	64	26	6	67	93	245	159
17.	Pavagada	13	12	2	4	25	62	Included in Madhugiri
18.	S i r a	7	13	2	11	19	53	73
19.	Tiptur	42	16	4	30	67	143	172
20.	Chitaldrug	3	3	4	9	42	66	168
21.	Davangere	26	5	13	1	68	123	82
22.	Harihara	41	65	5	33	67	211	302
23.	Hadlakere	20	13	3	3	53	92	129
24.	Jagalur	16	13	-	7	32	68	67
25.	Hiriyur	3	5	5	1	33	52	Included in Chitaldrug
26.	Hyakera	126	125	32	49	172	494	268
27.	Chamarajnagar	97	29	10	40	62	273	170
28.	Gundlupet	13	34	7	5	66	205	116
29.	Hanur	109	31	11	29	129	309	292
30.	Yelandur	54	14	4	2	115	179	191
31.	Kollegal	47	24	9	58	162	300	311

32. Malvalli	28	63	21	83	189	314	299
33. Heggadadevan-kote	44	30	4	4	90	172	
34. Hassan	58	19	28	44	133	282	168
35. Hakleapur	8	9	40	10	95	162	257
36. Arkalgud	26	2	14	15	107	164	93
37. Holenarsipur	21	1	8	22	88	140	101
38. Channarayapatna	34	4	1	16	69	124	103
39. Arsikere	52	3	5	15	54	129	114
40. Belur	19	1	2	3	104	129	
41. Shimoga	21	93	10	21	110	255	161
42. Sagar	12	38	7	10	46	113	169
43. Sorab	18	25	11	4	36	97	2
44. Shikarpur	1	31	3	7	28	70	95
45. Chanagiri	54	35	2	17	65	173	239
46. Thirthahalli	24	7	15	1	62	139	56
47. Chikmagalur	60	19	17	14	172	282	204
48. Tarikere	84	12	2	15	65	178	106
49. Mudigere	3	-	16	1	36	56	83
50. Koppa	72	3	2	-	46	123	15
Total for 1928-1929	2,174	1,026	440	1,613	3,608	9,761	
Total for 1927-1928.	618	2,036	460	1,303	2,318		7,137

Appendix. IV

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Statement showing the number of Inoculations done against epidemic diseases in the State during the year 1928-29 (1935-36)

No.	Areas	Rinder-pest S.S.	Rinder-pest S.A.	Black-quarter	Anthrax	Hæm Sept.	Sheep pox	Total for 1928-29	Total for 1927-28
1.	Bangalore	5715	-	592	5	-	56	6348	3639
2.	Anekal	2191	-	1517	-	-	-	3708	4131
3.	Dodballapur	12,371	-	2620	-	-	-	14,991	2670
4.	Channapatna	764	-	3095	4	-	-	3,863	2841
5.	Kankánhally	2,237	-	4299	-	-	-	6,536	4899
6.	Nagadi	14,466	96	449	-	-	-	15,011	3002
7.	Hoskote	2,190	-	650	221	-	-	3,061	1880
8.	Nelamangala	16,578	-	-	-	-	-	18,578	662
9.	Devanhally	2,031	-	-	-	-	-	2,031	included in Dodballapur
10.	K o l a r	5,112	-	1523	476	-	-	7,111	3582
11.	Chikballapur	18,504	-	1119	31	-	-	19,654	2367
12.	Chintamani	5,817	-	1168	-	-	-	6,985	1879
13.	Goribidnur	6,277	619	648	-	-	-	9,544	805
14.	Kolar Gold Fields	793	67	415	248	-	-	1,523	280
15.	Tumkur	12,732	-	67	-	-	-	12,799	6463
16.	Madhugiri	4,871	-	254	-	-	-	4,525	2881
17.	S i r a	226	-	227	-	-	-	453	734
18.	Pávagada	2,649	-	-	-	-	-	2,649	included in Madhugiri
19.	Tiptur	2,648	-	1038	-	-	-	3,686	1951
20.	Chitaldrug	4,607	-	329	-	384	-	5,320	1659
21.	Davangere	3,639	-	88	-	1099	-	4,826	1360
22.	Hiriyur	1,009	-	-	-	-	-	1,009	included in Chitaldrug
23.	Chalkere	1,934	-	70	-	-	-	2,004	846
24.	Hosadurga	3,710	-	-	-	-	-	3,710	1839
25.	Jagalur	1,986	-	58	-	-	-	2,044	1602
26.	Kyasore	4,917	-	499	-	-	-	5,416	7653
27.	Yeamtsore	4,096	-	108	-	19	-	4,223	2602
28.	Hunsur	7,466	-	471	-	-	-	7,937	5351
29.	Chamarajnagar	4,[illegible]	-	1603	-	-	-	6,364	6070
30.	Kollegal	4,[illegible]	78	[illegible]	-	-	-	4,218	2745
31.	Hongenahalli	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	-	-	1,336	included in Kollegal

P.T.O.

32. Nagamangala	3063	-	496	84	-	-	3643	7018
33. Gundlupet	5073	-	-	-	-	-	5073	included in Mysore was taken up all in Gundlupet
34. Hassan	7617	62	788	762	-	-	9229	1765
35. Sakleshpur	614	1112	-	-	1279	[illegible]	2905	3539
36. Holenarsipur	937	-	405	-	-	-	1342	1843
37. Channarayapatna	4081	89	161	-	-	-	5231	2332
38. Arkalgud	4355	1	667	-	102	-	5125	2135
39. Belur	2437	-	-	-	-	-	2437	included in Saklespur
40. Arsikere	4244	30	259	-	-	-	4533	713
41. Shimoga	534	2	857	32	291	-	1416	164
42. Sagar	1076	1	-	-	91	-	1168	412
43. Sorab	310	-	45	-	-	-	355	was thrown open all in Sorab
44. Thirthahally	3316	54	-	-	326	-	3696	797
45. Shikarpur	98	-	171	-	-	-	269	1160
46. Chennagiri	3974	30	251	-	-	-	4255	2033
47. Chikmagalur	7010	-	98	-	161	370	7639	1924
48. Tarikere	6909	-	44	-	-	-	6953	1884
49. Mudigere	264	-	-	-	140	-	404	529
50. Koppa	8370	61	-	-	-	-	8431	62
Total for 1928-1929 .	2,30,442	2,300	17,146	1863	3,792	428	2,65,969	
Total for 27-28	72,835	100	24,583	6697	2,117	176		1,06,032

Appendix - IV

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Statement showing the work done in each Veterinary Institution in the State for the year 1928-29.

Sl No.	Area		Fresh cases admitted	Total attended	Castrations	Operati
1.	Bangalore	...	7,868	14,303	183	790
2.	Anekal	...	3,662	6,673	200	256
3.	Doddaballapur	...	3,707	6,318	268	174
4.	Hoskote	...	2,698	6,344	194	88
5.	Channapatna	...	4,873	9,120	203	296
6.	Kankanhalli	...	2,926	5,383	68	168
7.	Nagadi	...	4,079	7,113	284	80
8.	Nelamangala	...	3,432	6,761	286	120
9.	Devanhalli	...	1,427	2,572	6	103
10.	Kolar	...	1,406	3,088	107	138
11.	Chikballapur	...	2,852	8,456	166	340
12.	Chintamani	...	1,790	3,702	141	220
13.	Goribidnur	...	3,646	6,888	225	204
14.	Kolar Gold Fields	...	2,225	6,509	147	168
15.	Tumkur	...	5,724	9,220	698	405
16.	Madhugiri	...	2,796	4,674	707	267
17.	Pavagada	...	1,039	2,379	153	80
18.	Sira	...	3,471	7,225	291	261
19.	Tiptur	...	3,662	8,081	351	161
20.	Chitaldrug	...	3,228	6,366	176	140
21.	Davangere	...	2,566	6,386	142	178
22.	Hosadurga	...	2,270	4,967	225	67
23.	Challakere	...	2,235	3,699	328	34
24.	Jagalur	...	1,668	4,631	137	72
25.	Hiriyur	...	1,472	3,519	141	40
26.	Mysore	...	4,064	9,369	124	397
27.	Chamarajanagar	...	4,422	8,234	180	188
28.	Gundlupet	...	1,561	3,176	35	67
29.	Hunsur	...	2,947	6,818	160	63
30.	Yedatore	...	1,842	3,409	196	50
31.	Nagamangala	...	2,951	4,902	130	79
32.	Malvalli	...	3,861	5,287	161	177
33.	Heggadadevankote	...	2,090	4,491	16	29
34.	Hassan	...	5,806	8,381	396	151
35.	Saklespur	...	1,980	4,504	30	47
36.	Arkalgud	...	3,759	6,567	149	156
37.	Holenarsipur	...	4,721	6,623	370	146
38.	Channarayapatna	...	6,660	9,666	704	273
39.	Arsikere	...	3,159	5,342	206	164
40.	Belur	...	2,045	3,197	14	37
41.	Shimoga	...	5,019	7,683	126	209
42.	Sagar	...	1,907	3,810	137	110
43.	Sorab	...	724	1,532	14	44
44.	Shikarpur	...	2,603	5,740	42	92
45.	Chanagiri	...	6,005	7,450	155	115
46.	Thirthahalli	...	4,057	5,412	29	64
47.	Chikmagalur	...	3,404	6,504	116	116
48.	Tarikere	...	3,281	5,869	48	83
49.	Kudigere	...	2,273	3,986	38	23
50.	Koppa	...	2,886	4,328	58	26
	Total for 1928-29	-	1,62,905	2,95,402	9,954	7,511
	Total for 1927-28	-	96,204	2,06,389	5,807	6,145

Offg. Superintendent.C.V.D.

Appendix IV

Statement showing the work done on tour by Veterinary Inspectors in the State for the year 1928-1929.

Areas	No. of cases treated on tour	Castrations done on tour.	Operations performed on tour	Cattle Fairs visited	Taluk Conferences attended
1. Bangalore	996	1102	-	1	-
2. Anekal	656	795	226	4	1
3. Doddaballapur	627	527	-	2	1
4. Channapatna	376	459	16	-	2
5. Kankanhally	2674	778	55	3	1
6. Magadi	1341	1672	8	2	1
7. Hoskote	363	808	35	1	1
8. Nelamangala	1803	615	13	3	1
9. Devanhally	478	59	101	-	1
10. K o l a r	373	390	2	6	1
11. Chikballapur	1044	238	317	4	-
12. Chintamani	461	364	43	2	3
13. Goribidnur	1499	556	12	1	1
14. Kolar Gold Fields	30	55	14	-	-
15. Tumkur	1509	952	347	2	1
16. Madhugiri	1330	656	63	3	2
17. S i r a	214	200	27	3	1
18. Pavagada	272	324	9	1	1
19. Tiptur	538	692	131	-	3
20. Chitaldrug	330	423	24	-	1
21. Davangere	2185	430	20	1	-
22. Hiriyur	498	615	36	1	-
23. Challakere	612	823	1	-	1
24. Hosadurga	470	102	-	-	-
25. Kadur & Tarikere	1283	175	4	1	1
26. Hagare	414	660	17	-	-
27. Hunsur	1072	881	17	1	1
28. Heggadadevankote	965	285	33	-	1
29. Yedatore	463	335	6	1	1
30. Chamarajanagar	1313	919	144	-	2

31. Gundlupet	647	246	-	1	-
32. Kalwalli	1085	288	84	2	3
33. Nagamangala	1596	616	21	4	1
34. Hassan	458	367	604	2	1
35. Sakleshpur	807	630	83	1	1
36. Channarayapatna	1010	963	23	2	-
37. B e l u r	320	151	6	-	-
38. Arkalgud	1622	442	24	1	-
39. Holenarsipur	1007	645	14	2	-
40. Arsikere	1150	434	40	1	-
41. Shimoga	1467	176	6	2	-
42. Sagar	458	177	8	-	1
43. Sorab	323	316	-	-	-
44. Thirthahally	542	258	90	-	1
45. Shikarpur	146	143	6	1	-
46. Chandragiri	1280	927	84	-	-
47. Chikmagalur	813	240	8	1	1
48. Tarikere	1230	100	1	-	-
49. Kudigere	640	171	-	-	-
50. Koppa	830	133	-	-	-
Total for 1941-42.	44,424	23,943	3,023	62	39
Total for 1947-48	20,811	31,003	321	75	38

Appendix VI

Statement showing the Cattle Mortality in the state from Contagious Diseases during the Year 1928-29.

Districts.	Rinderpest	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	Anthrax	Blackquarter.	Foot and Mouth.	Surra.	Red-water.	Parasitic Diarrhoea	Other contagious diseases.	Total.
Bangalore	4193	64	278	933	1[illegible]9	[illegible]	2	210	274	6663
Kolar.	3671	116	1068	1427	[illegible]7	1	-	73	249	7480
Tumkur	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	407	[illegible]	1	7	95	[illegible]	7[illegible]3
Chitaldrug.	174[illegible]	[illegible]	677	408	149	3	-	64	419	2947
Shimoga.	477[illegible]	[illegible]7	[illegible]	564	701	4	6	336	307	7493
Kadur.	[illegible]	317	90	335	304	4	13	290	165	3730
Chikmagalur.	17[illegible]	158	319	135	915	2	-	134	354	3304
Hassan.	3251	174	44	88	330	-	19	98	336	4435
Grand Total.	28041	[illegible]64	4034	4038	4655	17	47	1309	2549	44193

How is this [illegible]
This must tally with the amount that is to be [illegible]
29/8

3

Appendix VII

Statement showing the percentage of Cattle Mortality Returns received from the Patels during the Year 1928-29.

Name of District.	Percentage of Cattle Mortality Returns received from the Patels.	REMARKS.
Bangalore.	71	
Kolar.	74	
Tumkur.	67.5	
Hassan.	61.5	Average percentage of Returns received for the whole state is 72 ?
Mysore.	75	
Chitaldrug.	71.0	
Shimoga.	74.5	
Kadur.	82	

82 - 68 = 14

55 - 76 = 21

Appendix VIII

Statement showing particulars of rinderpest during 1928-29 in the Mysore State.

No.	Particulars		
1.	No. of outbreaks which still required attention on 1/7/28	-	480
2.	" " registered during 1928-29	-	2,888
3.	Source of infection of the above		
	a) Names of Taluks & outbreaks traced to them.	1 Nagara Town - 29 2 Kaymankalli 22 3 Siddagunga — 19 4 Kunni — 24 5 Kalvam — 11 6 Midukuthore — 18 7 Mahisuranga — 15 8 Duggankalli — 22 9 Togarui 10 Kudli — 3	
	b) Total No. of outbreaks traced to these	-	168
	c) Through already infected villages	-	1,097
4.	No. of outbreaks where S.S. inoculation was undertaken	-	1,330
5.	No. of outbreaks where the disease had subsided before the Veterinary Inspectors visits	-	448
6.	No. of outbreaks which have not been visited at all up to end of June 1929.	-	894
7.	No. of outbreaks which though visited no inoculations were conducted for various reasons	-	396
8.	Number of inoculations done	S.S. -	2,30,442
		S.A. -	2,300
9.	No. of outbreaks where hyperimmunisation was conducted	-	886
10.	No. of animals hyperimmunised in these outbreaks	-	1,97,386
11.	No. of outbreaks where hyperimmunisation could not be done:-		
	a) For want of supply of virus	-	232
	b) Obstinacy of the people	-	154
	c) On account of great percentage of reactors	-	73
	d) Other reasons such as leave sickness of Veterinary Inspectors	-	15
12.	Remarks of S.S. inoculation, if any	In fifty nine villages one villages it was there was abscess formation at the seat of inoculations.	

Appendix IX

Results of S.S. inoculations against rinderpest in Mysore State for the year 1928-29

Numbers of cattle up to date of inoculation		No. inoculated	No. hyperimmunised	Results among the inoculated and hyperimmunised								Result among the uninoculated subsequent to date of 1st inoculation	
				Reactors within 4 days of inoculation.	Deaths	Reactors between 4th & 7th day	Deaths	Reactors between 7th & 14th day of inoculation	Deaths	Attacks after 14th day	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
41,627	17,107	2,30,442	1,07,356	1,301	322	[illegible]	52	[illegible]	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Statement showing details of Breeding Bulls stationed in different parts of the State ...

Serial Number	Headquarters	No of circuit bull	No of miles travelled during the year.	No of stationary bulls	No of Mating places		No of days spent on tour	No of fresh cows covered		No of repeated coverings	Highest No. of coverings during any one day	Daily average coverings	No of cows if any which could not be covered on account of excessive numbers.	Total no of fresh coverings by each bull.	Remarks
					During the year	On each round		At Headquarters	On tour						
1.	Doddaballapur	-	-	Bull No.1	-	-	-	36	-	6	1	42	-	36	
2.	Kolar	-	-	" No.2	-	-	-	45	-	-	7	45	-	45	Auctioned on 18/3/29
3.	"	-	-	New Bull	-	-	-	81	-	12	3	62	-	81	Supplid on 29/1/29
4.	"	-	-	Buffalo Bull	-	-	-	56	-	13	3	-	-	56	
5.	Mysore	-	-	New Bull	-	-	-	33	-	7	2	-	-	33	
6.	"	-	-	Stationery Bull	-	-	-	71	-	7	3	-	-	71	
7.	Tumkur	-	-	Sivaganga	-	-	-	17	-	2	-	-	-	17	
8.	"	-	-	Buffalo	-	-	-	109	-	17	-	-	-	109	
9.	"	-	-	New bull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Supplid 30/6/29
10.	Chitaldrug	-	-	Small bull	-	-	-	203	-	33	4	-	-	203	
11.	Jagalur	-	-	Stationery Bull	-	-	-	98	-	18	2	-	-	98	
12.	Shimoga	-	-	Farm Bull	-	-	-	26	-	-	1	-	-	26	
13.	"	-	-	New Bull	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	-	-	10	Supplid 8/5/29
14.	Chikmagalur	-	-	Bull No.11	-	-	-	65	-	10	3	-	-	65	
15.	"	-	-	New Bull	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	Supplid on 27/6/29.

Offg. Superintendent.C.V. .

G.R.S. App. F VI G-2]

37

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....3024

General and revenue Secretariat

( )

the 192 .

Date of issue.....

Signed by.....

May this be

i Printed ?

ii treated as a standing order ?

iii published in the Gazette, English Part ?

iv translated ?

v placed at the disposal of the press ?

vi published in the Gazette, Kannada Part ?

Section CV

File No. 37-29

Serial No.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read—Letter No Per 457 29-30 & 28 9/29 from the Director of Agriculture submitting with his introductory Note a report on the working of the C.V.D for 28/29

Order No 8

Recorded.

2 - Reorganisation the prospects offer to Veterinary Inspectors in the ~~Order Thereon No.~~ Dept^t by the scheme of reorganisation sanctioned in fo. No D 7923-82/CV 25-2 dated 28/11/28 ~~was~~ having been not found sufficiently attractive to fresh entrants and ~~this is~~ their order ~~in issue of~~ fo. No D 9988-10044/CV 29-28-5

§ 30. 3. 29 ~~fixing~~ fixed a time scale for Vety Inspectors starting from Rs 60/- and rising by annual increments of Rs 5/- to Rs 150/- with an efficiency bar at Rs 120/-. ~~This it is hoped~~ (the clerical staff had also strongly resented the divisional appeals in the case of the divisional appeals will be ~~an effective inducement~~ was also strongly resented.) ~~for entrants into the Dept't for increased efficiency.~~

~~2~~ Two addl Asstt Surgeons were also appointed for investigating Cattle diseases in the State. ~~in fact~~ and their ~~labours with it is hoped~~ have good results in the near future.

4 Seasonal conditions were on the whole fair, only a temporary scarcity of water being felt in parts of the Kolar ~~Complained of insufficiency of~~ in the Shimoga districts ~~water fodder & scarcity of water~~

5 Contagious diseases. During the year 2288 fresh outbreaks in the number of contagious diseases of Rinderpest were registered especially of Rinderpest where intensity is also 1900 of Anthrax 468 of is said to have been the severest yet ~~Haemorrhagic Septicaemia 1329~~ in the State experienced, since the introduction of the C. V. D. ~~Black Quarter & 3487 of Other~~ the number mortality from this disease against 14,691, during the previous year also was 28,041, but as the Census taken

List of enclosure.

Copied by

Examined by

this figure probably represents only about 5% of the total deaths from rinderpest, owing to the fact that 50% of the Talks do not send in regular returns & how many of these that do send in are unfit

WD 0926—GPB—12,500—26-5-27

Govt: have recently issued instructions in which it is hoped that more reliable statistics will be obtained in future.

The loss to the people of the State from rinderpest

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

WD 8827—GPB—10,000—18-5-27

Quality of Virus Supplied from the Serum Institute

Complaint is made in this report of the bad ~~virus~~ effects which resulted from the use of Virus supplied. Bad Virus is in turn said to be due to the Congested Conditions of the Institute & to large quantity of Serum ~~to be~~ produced. Now that ~~the Institute~~ arrangements are being made to shift the Institute to a better & spacious locality it is hoped that room for such Complaint will be obviated. Large quantities of Serum produced should ~~have~~ not imply necessarily bad quality.

9) Govt are glad to receive the Director's assurance that local agriculturists have confidence in the efforts of the Dept to ameliorate the Condition of their live Stock.

10 Hospitals & Dispensaries. The total number of these

our cattle fairs are a big means of spreading mischief. Govt have at present under their consideration the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the whole question & suggest the measures necessary for the control of contagious cattle diseases, and ~~simultaneously~~ shortly it is hoped that when orders are issued, the causes of suspicion will be strictly ~~restricted~~ limited.

Owing to the large demands made on the staff by the Rinderpest epidemic, not much work could be done in regard to the other diseases, such as anthrax, black quarter etc. With the present policy of opening at least four new dispensaries every year, the official ~~new~~ expenses of the Civil staff & facilities will be gradually overcome and adequate attention paid to all contagious diseases which now levy a heavy toll on Govt cattle.

G. R. S. App F. G. 3.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation sheet draft form.)

institutions in charge the fair
~~feature~~ opened during the year was to ~~be~~ fifty - ~~It is a satisfying~~ In view of the fact that, as stated in reference to above, it is hoped to ensure that, within the next four years ~~at least~~ every Taluk will have a Vet. Dispensary. The statistics ~~Equipment~~ - The necessity for better equipment of these institutions is again ~~emphasised~~ stressed in the Report. ~~on all hands~~ - The question of financing proposals on this behalf is engaging Consideration - How far Local Bodies should take up this responsibility is referred for opinion to the Committee that considered the question How best to Control Cattle diseases Cattle fairs ~~Inspections of the~~ ~~Dept attended to~~ but of the 70 fairs in the State during the year, the inspecting staff attended 62 Cattle fairs, in all of which temporary Vet. Dispensaries were opened, sick cattle treated, &

main of the work turned out in hospitals dispensaries about that when institutions is becoming increasingly popular among the ryots. 11

The necessity for the better equipment of these institutions is again stressed in the Report. Govt: have under their consideration the question of renewing the equipment of a number of institutions when it is hoped, as also that of the future management of all City, hospitals & dispensaries in the State, and it is hoped that something may be done to improve their condition in the near future. One striking feature of the situation is that local bodies & private individuals are readily coming forward in many places with offers of premises & other help, and this goes a great way in expediting action. As regards improving the conditions of service & the consequent efficiency of the lower subordinate staff, Govt. would be prepared to consider any suitable proposals that may be put forward.

WD 0327—GPB—10,000—18-5-27

~~Up-to-date~~ Castration demonstrations as far as possible ~~were~~ the Bandipur ~~camps~~ conducted. Though action was taken, to stop fair in places where there was danger of Rinderpest infection, yet a number of outbreaks of this dis was traced directly to them fa or to cattle from infected locali ~~outside~~ being marched thro' the ~~was~~ into British territory by dealers. As already stated admi the future control of these fai is engaging the attention of Go

~~Several Cattle fairs were~~ ~~held~~ during the year ~~on~~ ~~account~~ owing to severe outbreaks of Rinderpest & a few ~~were~~ held are reported to have been in spite of deputed advice to the Contrary, with the result that Several outbreaks were traced directly to cattle attending fairs. This attitude of the Officers responsible for the holding the Cattle fairs referred to, in spite of warnings is deprecated.

Breeding Bulls. Shortage of Breeding Bulls is adverted to again this year. One of the reasons for this Shortage is reported to be export of promising bull Calves outside Mysore. The ryots should be advised to conserve his resources as it is only to his advantage that he grows healthy & hardy Cattle.

It is hoped that Parvatharajamakere Cattle Breeding station will

As usual, the serious shortag breeding bulls is again brought the notice of Govt. The establis of the Parvatharajamakere Breedin station will relieve the problem a great extent in the future. T have also under their consid the recommendations of the Co Improvement Committee in this resp and orders will issue sh

G. R. S. App F. G. 3.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation sheet draft form.)

[redacted] solve the situation to [redacted] extent in the near [redacted] Govt can end [redacted] to supplement [redacted] efforts & the report not replace them.

4. Jutka Ponies. Govt note with regret that sufficient value is not attached by the Police to the reports of Vety officers on the condition of Jutka ponies, - specific cases of gross neglect to take cognisance of Deptl advice in this behalf should be brought to notice for taking suitable action against defaulters.

Govt note with satisfaction the work turned out so far by the Scientific Section & trust that its labours will continue be rewarded with useful results.

of animals declared to be unfit for work are still allowed to be used & that no cognisance is taken of cases of cruelty. The S.P.C.A. is requested to take suitable steps in the matter, and gross cases of such inattention may also be brought to the notice of Govt.

Scientific Section

Investigations into the following diseases were conducted during the year:- Johne's disease, "Yederoga", Surra, etc. In addition, the officers of this section also undertook the cases of the Kurnigal Stud Farm against Surra, & the cattle of the A. H. Deptt. against Rinderpest. The Dept is no doubt handicapped by not having a laboratory of its own & it had to depend on the facilities afforded by the Public Health Dept, especially the Public Health Institute. With the completion of the new Research Laboratory of the Dept of Agriculture, however, its facilities will be available & it is hoped that a more substantial research work will be turned out, especially by the two Research officers for this work.

(18)

WD 0327—GPB—10,000—18-5-27

The annual depvl. camps. was held during the year.

The Mysore ~~Vet.~~ Medical Vet. Association has met for the first time this year and ~~technically interesting~~ papers are reported to have discussed papers of technical interest. ~~can read at the meeting.~~ Such associations serve a useful ~~benefits accruing from such~~ purpose and Govt. has ~~also~~ decided that it ~~things~~ are obvious Govt will give a develop on right lines. ~~watch with interest further~~ activities of this Body.

The work of the Dept. as a whole has been satisfactory during the year in spite of abnormal conditions and ~~this is to express their appreciation~~ of the great credit is due to the Dept. officials for the manner in which they conducted the severe epidemic of Rinderpest

The work of the Dept is growing Govt. take this opportunity recording their appreciation the efforts of the Dept. officers rise to the occasion.

~~To~~ Secretariat

Dev: Dept

Dir of Agriculture

Rev: Govt

Heads of other Depts

Dc of Depts

Press of Dist Bds.

C.V. 31-29-12 695

12 Copies

Proceedings of the Government of H. H.
the Maharaja of Mysore.

R e a d : -

Letter No.Per.45/29-30 dated 28th September 1929 from the Director of Agriculture, submitting with his introductory note, a report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1928-29.

---:O:---

Order No: D: Dated,

R e c o r d e d.

2. Re-organisation. The prospects offerred to Veterinary Inspectors in the Departmen by the scheme of reorganisation sanctioned in G.O.No.D.7923-8/C.V.65-26-5 dated 28th January 1928/not having been found sufficiently attractive to fresh entrants, Government in their order No.D.9982-10044/C.V.59-28-5 dated 30th March 1929 fixed a time scale for Veterinary Inspectors starting from Rs.60/- and rising by annual increments of Rs.5/- to Rs.150/- with an efficiency bar at Rs.120. The clerical staff both in the Head and the Divisional Offices was also strengthened. Two additional Assistant Superintendents were also appointed for investigating cattle diseases in the State

3. Seasonal conditions were on the whole fair, only a temporary scarcity of water being felt in parts of the Kolar and the Shimoga Districts.

4. Contagious diseases:-- During the year there was a marked increase in the outbreak of contagious diseases, especially of Rinderpest of such intensity as is said to have been several not yet experienced in the State since the Institution of the Civil Veterinary

Department. The recorded mortality from this disease alone was 28,041 against 14,891 during the previous year but, as the Director states, this figure probably represents only about 50% of the total deaths owing to the fact that a large proportion of the Patels do not at present send in regular returns and many of those that are sent in are imperfect. Government have recently issued strict instructions in the matter and it is hoped that more reliable statistics will be obtained in future.

Some indication of the severity of the epidemic of rinderpest is afforded by the fact that the loss to the people of the State from this cause during the year is estimated at 20 lakhs of rupees. Though this enormous figure, it is heartening to be assured that the value of live stock saved through inoculation may be taken to be twice as much. The campaign against this unexpectedly severe wave of the epidemic was on the whole successful and taxed the resources of the Serum Institute and the staff of the Civil Veterinary Department to the utmost. This is apparent from the fact that 2,30,442 inoculations were done during the year as against only 72,535 during the previous year; yet the demand for Virus and serum was said to have been more than the Institute could supply. It is unfortunate that some of the Virus supplied was impure and caused bad after effects, but as the Director states, this was no doubt due to the congested conditions obtaining in the present premises of the Serum Institute and quite unavoidable. With the establishment of the new Institute at Hebbal, these difficulties ought to be obviated.

It may be said that the loss would have been several times greater, but for the strenuous efforts made by the Dept to combat the epidemic by an organised campaign of inoculation, which

Much difficulty was experienced in producing adequate supplies of satisfactory virus owing to the

Great hope that this handicap will be removed with the completion of the arrangements for shifting the Institute to its new location near Hebbal.

The experience of work under the exceptional conditions which prevailed during the year has given a further confirmation of the value of the S. S. method, which is now invariably adopted in the State; and it is a gratifying to learn, that it has won its way to the confidence of the ryots.

Further, it is of interest to read that experiments conducted during the year indicate that such inoculation confers immunity from the disease for more than three years.

The Director reports that it is now definitely established that our cattle fairs are the chief means of spreading rinderpest. Government have at present under their consideration the report of the Committee appointed to examine the whole question and suggest the measures necessary for the control of contagious cattle diseases, and it is hoped that when orders are passed shortly, the sources of infection will be strictly limited.

Owing to the large demands made on the staff by the Rinderpest epidemic, not much work could be done in regard to the other diseases, such as anthrax, black quarter, etc., However, with the present policy of opening at least five new dispensaries every year, the difficulty now experienced of a limited staff and facilities will be gradually overcome and adequate attention paid to all diseases which now levy a heavy toll on the Ryots' cattle.

Hospitals and Dispensaries:-- The total number of these institutions including the five opened during the year was fifty. In view

of the policy referred to above, it is hoped that within the next four years, every Taluk will have a Veterinary Dispensary. The statistics given of the work turned out in hospitals and dispensaries show that these institutions are becoming increasingly popular among the ryots.

The necessity for the better equipment and housing of these institutions is again stressed in the report. Government have under their consideration the question of renewing the equipment of a number of institutions where it is badly needed, as also that of the future management of all Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the State, and it is hoped that something may be done to improve their condition in the near future. One relieving feature of the situation is that local bodies and private individuals are readily coming forward in many places with offers of pecuniary and other help, and this goes a great way in expediting action. As regards improving the conditions of service and the consequent efficiency of the lower subordinate staff, Government would be prepared to consider any suitable proposals that may be put forward.

Cattle fairs:-- Out of the 70 fairs held in the State during the year, the officers of the department attended 62; in all of which temporary Veterinary dispensaries were opened, sick cattle were treated and castration demonstrations were conducted with the Bordizoo pincers. Though action was taken as far as pos-

sible to stop fairs in places where there was danger of Rinderpest infection; yet ~~a large number of~~ several outbreaks of this disease ~~was~~ were traced directly to these fairs or to cattle from infected localities being marched through the State into British territory by dealers. As already stated above, ~~the future control of these~~ cattle fairs ~~is engaging the attention of Government.~~ it is hoped that will in future be brought under more effective control.

Breeding Bulls:-- ~~As usual~~, The serious shortage of breeding bulls is again brought to the notice of Government. The establishment of the Parvathrayanakere Breeding Station ~~will solve~~ is an important step in the solving of this problem. ~~to a great extent in the future.~~ Government have also under their consideration, the recommendations of the Live Stock Improvement Committee about other measures calculated ~~in this respect and orders will issue shortly~~ to create facilities for enabling people to maintain a larger number of bulls, and orders will be issued shortly.

Jutka Ponies:-- Government note with regret, ~~that sufficient value is not attached by the Police to the reports of Veterinary officers on the condition of jutka ponies,~~ that animals declared to ~~this~~ be/unfit for service are still allowed to be used and that ~~no~~ sufficient cognisance is not taken of cases of cruelty. The Inspector-General of Police is requested to take ~~suitable~~ steps ~~in the matter, and gross cases of such inattention may also be brought to the notice of Government.~~ to see that the Police co-operate with Vety Officers in this matter.

Scientific Section:-- Investigations into the following diseases were conducted during the year:- John's disease, "Yederoga" Anthrax, etc. In addition, the officers of this section also inoculated the horses of

the Kunigal Stud Farm against anthrax, and the cattle of the Amrit Mahal Department against Rinderpest. The Department is ~~no doubt~~ to a certain extent handicapped by not having a laboratory of its own, ~~and it had to depend for its research work on the facilities afforded by the Public Health Department and especially the Public Health Institute~~. ~~With~~ The completion of the new Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, ~~however, better facilities will be available~~ will however remove this drawback, and it is hoped that ~~more~~ substantial ~~research work will be turned out, especially by the two Assistant Superintendents deputed for this work~~ program will be reported next year.

General:-- The annual Departmental Conference was held during the year and the Mysore Veterinary Medical Association met for the first time and discussed papers of technical interest. ~~Such associations serve a~~ useful purpose ~~and~~ Government trust that ~~it~~ this useful institution will grow and develop on right lines. The work of the Department on the whole has been satisfactory during the year in spite of abnormal conditions and great credit is due to the Departmental officers for the manner in which they combated the severe epidemic of Renderpest.

25 11 29

Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

25.11.29

To

The Director of Agriculture.
The Revenue Commissioner.
The Heads of other Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Dists.
The Presidents of District Boards.
The I. G. of Police

RK/23-11-29.

23/11

479

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MYSORE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1928-29.

WITH THE GOVERNMENT REVIEW THEREON.

Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. D. 7244-300—C. V. 37-29-12, dated 23rd December 1929.

Report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Reviews the —— for the year 1928-29.

READ—

Letter No. Per. 45—29-30, dated 28th September 1929, from the Director of Agriculture, submitting with his introductory note, a report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1928-29.

ORDER NO. D. 7244-300—C. V. 37-29-12, DATED 23RD DECEMBER 1929.

Recorded.

2. *Reorganization.*—The prospects offered to Veterinary Inspectors in the Department by the scheme of reorganization sanctioned in Government Order No. D. 7923-8—C. V. 65-26-5, dated 28th January 1928 not having been found sufficiently attractive to fresh entrants, Government in their Order No. D. 9982-10044—C. V. 59-28-5, dated 30th March 1929 fixed a time scale for Veterinary Inspectors starting from Rs. 60 and rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 150 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 120. The clerical staff both in the Head and the Divisional Offices was also strengthened. Two additional Assistant Superintendents were appointed for investigating cattle diseases in the State.

3. *Seasonal Conditions* were on the whole fair, only a temporary scarcity of water being felt in parts of the Kolar and the Shimoga Districts.

4. *Contagious Diseases.*—During the year there was a marked increase in the outbreak of contagious diseases, especially of Rinderpest the intensity of which is said to have been the severest yet experienced in the State since the Institution of the Civil Veterinary Department. The recorded mortality from this disease alone was 28,041 against 14,891 during the previous year, but, as the Director states, this figure probably represents only about 50 per cent of the total deaths owing to the fact that a large proportion of the Patels do not at present send in regular returns and many of those that are sent in, are imperfect. Government have recently issued strict instructions in the matter and it is hoped that more reliable statistics will be obtained in future.

5. Some indication of the severity of the epidemic of rinderpest is afforded by the fact that the loss to the people of the State from this cause during the year is estimated at 20 lakhs of rupees. Though this is a large figure it may be said that the loss would have been several times greater, but for the strenuous efforts made by the Department to combat the epidemic by an organized campaign of inoculation, which taxed the resources of the Serum Institute and the staff of the Civil Veterinary Department to the utmost. This is apparent from the fact that 2,30,442 inoculations were done during the year as against only 72,535 during the previous year; yet the demand for virus and serum was said to have been more than the Institute could supply. Much difficulty was experienced in producing adequate supplies of satisfactory virus owing to the congested conditions obtaining in the present premises of the Serum Institute. Government hope that this handicap will be removed with the completion of the arrangements for shifting the Institute to its new location near Hebbal. The experience of work under the exceptionally hard conditions which prevailed during the year was a further confirmation of the value of the serum simultaneous method which is now invariably adopted in the State; and it is gratifying to learn that it has

won its way to the confidence of the raiyats. It is reported that experiments conducted during the year indicate that such inoculation confers immunity from the disease for more than three years.

6. The Director reports that it is now definitely established that our cattle fairs are the chief means of spreading rinderpest. Government have recently revised the rules, relating to Cattle Fairs in accordance with the recommendations of a Strong Committee on which all the District Boards were represented, and hope that the revised rules will enable the exercise of more effective control of cattle diseases.

7. Owing to the large demands made on the staff by the Rinderpest epidemic, not much work could be done in regard to the other diseases, such as anthrax, black quarter, etc. However with the present policy of opening at least five new dispensaries every year, the difficulty now experienced of a limited staff and facilities will be gradually overcome and adequate attention paid to all diseases which now levy a heavy toll on the raiyats' cattle.

8. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The total number of these institutions including the five opened during the year was fifty. In view of the policy referred to above, it is hoped that within the next four years, every Taluk will have a Veterinary Dispensary. The statistics given of the work turned out in hospitals and dispensaries show that these institutions are becoming increasingly popular.

9. The necessity for the better equipment and housing of these institutions is again stressed in the report. Government have the subject under active consideration. They wish to express their appreciation of the ready manner in which local bodies and private individuals are coming forward with offers of co-operation, which is full of happy augury for rapid progress and improvement in this direction. The difficulty at present in the way of more rapid expansion is the paucity of qualified men, and Government hope that with the liberal scheme of scholarships now extended, and the improvement in the prospects of the Veterinary Staff this difficulty will be soon overcome.

10. *Cattle fairs.*—Out of the 70 fairs held in the State during the year, the officers of the department attended 62; in all of which temporary Veterinary Dispensaries were opened, sick cattle were treated and castration demonstrations with the Bordizoo pincers were conducted. Though action was taken as far as possible to stop fairs in places where there was danger of Rinderpest infection, yet the several outbreaks of this disease were traced directly to these fairs or to cattle from infected localities being marched through the State into British territory by dealers. As already stated above, it is hoped that Cattle Fairs will in future be brought under more effective control.

11. *Breeding Bulls.*—The serious shortage of breeding bulls is again brought to the notice of Government. The establishment of the Parvatharayanakere Breeding Station is an important step in the solution of this problem. Government have also under their consideration, the recommendations of the Live-Stock Improvement Committee about other measures calculated to create facilities for enabling people to maintain a larger number of bulls, and orders will be issued shortly.

12. *Jatka Ponies.*—Government note with regret that animals declared to be unfit for service are still allowed to be used and that sufficient cognizance is not taken of cruelty. The Inspector-General of Police is requested to take steps to see that the police co-operate with Veterinary Officers in the matter.

13. *Scientific Section.*—Investigations into the following diseases were conducted during the year:—John's disease, "Yederoga" Anthrax, etc. In addition, the officers of this section also inoculated the horses of the Kunigal Stud Farm against anthrax, and the cattle of the Amrit Mahal Department against Rinderpest. The Department has two Assistant Superintendents on research work, but is to a certain extent handicapped by not having a laboratory of its own. The completion of the new Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture will however remedy this drawback, and it is hoped that substantial progress will be reported next year.

14. *General.*—The Annual Departmental Conference was held during the year and the Mysore Veterinary Medical Association met for the first time and discussed papers of technical interest. Government trust that this useful institution will grow and

develop on right lines. The work of the Department on the whole has been satisfactory during the year in spite of abnormal conditions and great credit is due to the Departmental Officers for the manner in which they combated the severe epidemic of Rinderpest.

N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

To—The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of District Boards.

Exd.—P. S. R. N.

W D 1875—GPB—985—6-1-30

INTRODUCTION.

The main feature of the department's work during the year was the very intensive campaign to control contagious diseases of cattle, more especially Rinderpest. The accompanying table will show clearly the marked increase in the department's activities in this direction over those of the previous year.

Preventive inoculations against.—	1927-28.	1928-29.
1. Rinderpest (Serum Simultaneous) ..	72,535	2,30,442
2. Black Quarter	24,583	27,146
3. Anthrax	1,863	6,697
4. Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia ...	2,117	3,792
Total ...	1,01,098	2,68,077

It will be seen that the total number of inoculations has gone up by over 150 per cent while inoculations against Rinderpest our most important disease, have been over 300 per cent of the number registered in the previous year.

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the staff, it was found impossible to bring Rinderpest under control 2,288 fresh outbreaks of Rinderpest were registered during the year and to this rather appalling number must be added 480 more which were in existence at the beginning of the year. During the year, over 2,700 or nearly 15 per cent of our villages suffered from this very serious cattle disease. The recorded mortality from Rinderpest during the year was 28,041 and as the officiating Superintendent states this number represents probably only about 50 per cent of the total deaths from the disease. I think it is safe to estimate the losses to Mysore agriculturists during the year from this disease alone at nothing less than Rs. 20 lakhs and the value of live stock saved through inoculation at double this figure.

While it seems probable that we have already passed the peak of what must have been one of the severest Rinderpest epidemics Mysore State has ever experienced, it would be very unsafe to rest on that assumption. The definite evidence collected during the year that our cattle fairs form a chief means of spreading the disease makes it imperative that early action be taken towards their more efficient control. A representative committee appointed by Government has during the year under review gone most thoroughly into the whole question of means for the control of contagious cattle diseases and their report has been submitted to Government. I trust that early action will be taken on that report.

Reference is made in the report to the fact that in certain cases, bad after effects resulted from the use of certain supplies of virus. In fairness to the officers working in the Serum Institute, it must be stated that this has been due to the extremely congested conditions that have resulted from the very greatly increased operations of that Institution. The supply of serum has been more than trebled. With the very large number of animals which have had to be used at one time to achieve these results and the extremely restricted space within which they have had to be kept, it has been practically impossible to avoid entirely extraneous infection. The fact that the mortality which can be attributed to the Serum Simultaneous inoculations has been less than one-fifth of one per cent of the animals treated shows how really successful the campaign has been. The confidence that the agriculturists of the State now have in this method of treatment is another clear indication of the marked success that has been achieved.

During the year five new Veterinary Dispensaries were opened at Belur, Pavagada, Heggaddevankote, Hiriyur and Devanhalli, respectively. This brings the total of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State up to fifty. Following the present programme, we shall have every taluk supplied with a Veterinary Dispensary within another four years.

Notwithstanding the amount of attention that has had to be devoted to inoculation work and the absence of Veterinary Inspectors from headquarters on this account, the work of the Hospitals and Dispensaries has shown a striking growth as is indicated in the following table.

		1927-28.	1928-29.
Number of fresh cases admitted	...	96,204	1,52,995
Number of operations performed	...	6,145	7,511
Number of castrations performed	...	5,807	9,954

The fact that out of all cases admitted to these institutions, 46 per cent came from villages indicates that the agriculturists are making use of the institutions in increasing numbers.

As regards investigation work, the appointment of two special Assistant Superintendents for studying the diseases of cattle and sheep is worthy of mention. These officers have, during the year, laboured under the disadvantage of having no laboratory accommodation.

I wish to express my thanks to the Public Health Department and more especially to the Officer in charge of the Public Health Institute for their co-operation in work on the diseases of Live Stock and more especially for providing facilities to these officers for laboratory investigations. With the completion of the new research laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, it will be possible to provide these officers temporarily at least with laboratory facilities for their work.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the energetic and able manner in which the work of the Department has been directed during the year by Major R. W. Simpson, the Superintendent, and Mr. K. Krishniengar, the Officiating Superintendent. I must also thank the officers of the Department as a whole for the energetic manner in which they have carried out their difficult task.

LESLIE C. COLEMAN,
Director of Agriculture.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MYSORE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1928-29.

Administrative Staff.

Major R. W. Simpson, Superintendent, was in charge of the Department till 12th February 1929, when he availed himself of eight months' combined leave, and Mr. K. Krishniengar, Assistant Superintendent, took charge of the Department, and continued to officiate as Superintendent till the end of the year.

Consequent on the reorganisation of the Department, sanctioned in G. O. No. D. 7923-82—C. V. 65-26-5, dated 28th January 1928, the districts in the State were grouped into four administrative units to enable a closer supervision with a view to secure increased efficiency in the work of the Department.

The following are the four Divisions, and their composition, with the names of officers that were in charge during the year under report :—

		Districts.	
1.	Mysore	.. Mysore and Hassan ..	Mr. K. Krishniengar till 10th February 1929. Mr. R. M. Patankar, Acting from 10th February 1929.
2.	Bangalore	.. Bangalore and Kolar.	Mr. C. K. Srinivasiengar from 11th July 1928.
3.	Tumkur	.. Tumkur and Chitaldrug.	Mr. K. N. Srinivasan.
4	Shimoga	... Shimoga and Kadur ...	Mr. B. V. Venkatachar.

During the absence of Mr. K. Krishniengar, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Division, on other duty as Officiating Superintendent in place of Major Simpson on leave, Mr. R. M. Patankar, Senior Veterinary Inspector, was in charge of the Mysore Division from 10th February 1929 till the close of the year.

Government in their order No. D. 6955-5—C. V. 46-28-2, dated 5th January 1929, sanctioned the appointment of two additional Assistant Superintendents for the investigation of cattle diseases in the State, and Messrs. P. U. Nayar and K. Ranganatha Rao were appointed Assistant Superintendents with effect from 8th January 1929.

Owing to the increased activity of the Department, and consequent increase in the office work, the clerical staff was strengthened by the addition of an Assistant Accountant, a Cashier, Assistant Store-keeper, a clerk and a despatcher, for the Superintendent's Office and an additional clerk to each of the divisional offices was also sanctioned.

Seasonal Conditions.

The seasonal conditions were on the whole fair. Fodder and water were available except in parts of Shimoga and Kolar Districts where a temporary scarcity of water was felt for about three months due to failure of timely rains.

Contagious Diseases.

The year opened with 480 out-breaks of Rinderpest, 19 of Anthrax, 10 of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, 332 of Blackquarter, and 176 of other contagious diseases requiring attention.

During the year 2,288 fresh out-breaks of Rinderpest, 1,906 of Anthrax, 445 of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, 1,382 of Blackquarter, and 3,487 of other contagious diseases were registered.

The staff were able to attend personally to 2,174 out-breaks of Rinderpest, 317 of Anthrax, 136 of Hæmorrahgic Septicæmia, 1,613 of Blackquarter, and 1,122 of other contagious diseases. In 1,608 out-breaks of Anthrax, 304 of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, and 2,491 of other contagious diseases, written instructions were sent to the Patels of villages advising precautions to be adopted and requesting to intimate the progress of the disease.

Rinderpest.—At the commencement of the year under report Rinderpest was prevailing in parts of Mysore District, in three Taluks of Bangalore District, in two each of Shimoga and Kadur Districts and in one Taluk of Kolar District. Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts were almost free from Rinderpest. During the latter part

of the year beginning from December 1928 or the commencement of the Cattle Fair season, three has been a very extensive recrudescence of the disease in all parts of the State, as a result of the wide and unrestricted movement of cattle to and fro Cattle Fairs. As many as one hundred and sixty-eight out-breaks of Rinderpest were directly traced to the following fairs held at Hassan Town in Hassan District, Nandi and Kaivara in Kolar District, at Kaymanhalli and Siddaganga in Tumkur District, Mudukuthore in Mysore District, Mahimranga and Suggenhalli in Bangalore District and Togarsi and Kudli in Shimoga District.

The District Magistrates of Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, and Mysore co-operated with the Department and ordered the stopping of most of their important Fairs; nevertheless a large number of bullock carts had collected, which had contributed to an appreciable extent the spread of infection.

A heavy wave of the disease passed through Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts during February to May 1929 and took a severe toll of cattle in Magadi, Dodballapur and Nelamangala Taluks of Bangalore District, in Tumkur, Madhugiri, Koratagere and Gubbi Taluks of Tumkur District in Chikballapur, Chintamani, Bagepalli and Gudibanda Taluks of Kolar District. The demand for virus and serum was unexpectedly heavy and the Serum Institute could not cope with this increased demand and timely supply of virus and serum could not be arranged to many places; and paucity of trained Inspectors was another handicap, the Department had to face at that time. These causes contributed not a little to the large number of out-breaks pending attention at the close of the year.

During the year 2,30,442 animals were protected by active immunisation and 2,300 by passive immunisation, as against 72,535 and 100 protected last year.

Active immunisation (S. S. method) against Rinderpest has been almost universally adopted in the State and has given the most satisfactory results; 2,300 passive inoculations (S. A. method) had to be undertaken in certain places, as rinderpest appeared at the fag end of some of the Cattle Fairs, in order to prevent the contacts infecting the villages enroute.

The people have realised the efficacy of the S. S. method against Rinderpest, and it is gratifying to note the eagerness and enthusiasm of the cattle owners who without even waiting for any official reports of an out-break, personally arranged with the Veterinary Officers, particularly raiyats of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar Districts, and even worried the Revenue Officers and were incessant in their demand for men and material for inoculation of their cattle.

The number of protected animals would have been more had the supply of serum and virus been equal to the large demand. To add to this, there was a regrettable accident in the supply of contaminated virus during parts of March and April resulting in a large number of bad after effects in the formation of abscesses at the seat of injection of virus, this gave a set back to inoculation work in the immediate neighbourhood of villages where the contaminated virus was used.

The success attending S. S. inoculation against Rinderpest, has brought the Department and the State into prominence as the first to introduce S. S. inoculation against Rinderpest on an extensive scale in India, with very encouraging results. The percentage of mortality among the inoculated has been less than one-fifth of one per cent, which is almost negligible.

From statistics collected, the following are the results of S. S. inoculation in the State during 1928-29 (*Vide* Appendix IX).

No. inoculated	No. hyper-immunised	Results among the inoculated and hyper-immunised							
		Re-actors within 4 days of inoculation	Deaths	Re-actors between 4th and 7th day	Deaths	Re-actors between 7th and 14th day of inoculation	Deaths	Attacks after 14th day	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2,30,442	1,07,386	1,301	222	5,883	57	1,452	110	109	44

According to the cattle mortality returns received from the Patels, the total number of deaths from Rinderpest was 28,041 against 14,891 during the previous year, but this cannot be correct as 30 per cent of the Patels do not submit their returns regularly, and many of them do not record all the deaths that occur. The number recorded could without exaggeration be doubled.

During the year, opportunity was taken of to conduct field experiments in some of the villages where Rinderpest reappeared after three years, to test the period of immunity and the efficacy of S. S. inoculations conducted in 1926 and 1927. A few of the serum simultaneous inoculated, as well as a few naturally recovered cattle were infected with a dose of virulent Rinderpest virus alone, and the results compared with the fresh inoculations that were done during this year. The animals which had been S. S. inoculated during 1926 and 1927 did not show any re-action whatever while those that were newly done showed a large percentage of severe re-actions; this indicates that a solid immunity has been conferred by the previous inoculation done in 1926 and 1927, and that the period of protection lasts for more than three years. These experiments will be continued in the coming year.

Anthrax.—This disease has not received more attention at the hands of the staff as they were fully occupied dealing with Rinderpest out-breaks. Of 1906 out-breaks registered during the year only 317 could be personally attended to by the Veterinary Inspectors and in 1,608 written instructions were sent to the Patels of the villages.

Australian spore vaccine is still being used for cattle and sheep for protection with encouraging results. To obviate the loss of 5 to 15 per cent among the sheep vaccinated, with the spore vaccine, experiments are being tried with Anthrax aggression on sheep also, instead of Australian spore vaccine.

Horses are still being protected with the American Aggression and it is gratifying to note that there has been no mortality from Anthrax among the Military horses since.

Fifteen elephants of the Forest Department have been protected by the Australian spore vaccine successfully and there has been no further trouble.

The total number of animals protected against Anthrax was 1,878 including 15 elephants.

Blackquarter.—Protective inoculation against Blackquarter is becoming more and more popular. For protective inoculation, Blackquarter aggression prepared by the Muktesar Institute is exclusively used, and the staff now carry Blackquarter serum for intravenous injection if there has been any untoward results after inoculation and also as a curative in clinical cases. Twenty-seven thousand and one hundred and forty-six animals have been protected against Blackquarter.

As Anthrax and Blackquarter cause considerable loss among the well cared for the young and valuable stock there been a heavy loss of money to the State from these causes. Unfortunately the Districts where outbreaks of blackquarter occur periodically are poorly staffed and when rinderpest is prevailing as a pandemic, protective inoculation against these diseases can only be undertaken to a limited extent.

Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.— Very little attention could be paid to this disease. Of the 445 out-breaks registered during the year only 136 received personal attention. Three thousand seven hundred and ninety-two animals have been protected against this disease.

Other Contagious Diseases.—Foot and mouth diseases spread to all parts of the State and caused a large mortality in some of the Malnad Taluks. As the staff was fully engaged in the campaign against Rinderpest and the other more important contagious diseases, very little attention could be paid to this disease. As no uniform method is being followed in the treatment of this disease in the villages, it is proposed to issue pamphlets in Kannada for distribution among all village Patels.

Parasitic diseases appear to be increasing in seriousness and are largely responsible for retarding the development of our young stock and for the poor condition of our older stock. Much more attention should be paid to these diseases, but this will be possible only when the staff is strengthened and better facilities are provided.

Personnel.

The staff have as a whole done another years' strenuous work notwithstanding the fact that several of them had to undergo severe personal ordeals, facing malaria in the unhealthy tracts of the Malnad. During the year under report Government were pleased to order another reorganisation of the Department, fixing a time scale of pay to all Veterinary Inspectors. This order coming just within a year of the previous organisation sanctioned with effect from 1st July 1928, has caused discontent among the junior Veterinary Inspectors who have lost two or more increments, the codal rules not permitting advance increments. Though the pay fixed is more satisfactory than that of the previous reorganisation, resignations continue.

There is also much discontent among the lower subordinates owing to their pay not being improved. Much pains are taken to train these men, and just as they are becoming useful assistants to the Inspectors they resign their appointments and seek employment elsewhere, because the prospects in this Department are not alluring. The result is that untrained and inexperienced men have to be employed.

During the year, 18 Veterinary graduates from the Madras Veterinary College, three from the Bengal and five from the Bombay Veterinary Colleges were entertained. Thirteen Veterinary Inspectors have since resigned.

Of the 27 Mysore stipendiary students undergoing training in the Punjab Veterinary College, four have completed their course and have since reported themselves for duty. Of the remaining, one has died and two more are ill. As the Punjab authorities could not spare more than four seats this year for Mysore Scholars, two candidates had to be sent to the Madras Veterinary College. Two more candidates, one in the final year in the Madras College and another a second year student of the Bengal College have been given financial assistance to complete their courses.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Five new Dispensaries were opened during the year at Pavagada, Hiriyur, Belur, Heggaddevankote and Devanhalli, respectively. This makes a total of 50 Veterinary institutions in the State, but more are needed especially where the individual charge exceeds one Taluk.

During this year though Government sanctioned extra equipment for the two institutions at Bangalore and Mysore, as orders were received very late only a part of the equipment required, could be supplied. All the District Hospitals and several of the older dispensaries still remain poorly equipped: such instruments as they now possess have worn out or are out of date and require immediate replacements. This state of affairs seriously affects the efficiency of these institutions.

Many of the institutions are still located in temporary and unsuitable buildings. Though most of the local bodies have agreed to bear their quota for the erection of new buildings, Government have not been able to provide additional funds to meet the provincial quota.

The buildings at Tiptur, Channarayapatna and Malvalli donated by three generous citizens are nearing completion.

One lakh, sixty-two thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five fresh cases were treated in the several Veterinary Institutions in the State as against 96,204 in the previous year, and 9,954 castrations and 7,511 surgical operations were preformed against 5,807 and 6,145 respectively of the previous year. Although these institutions are becoming popular yet the raiyats are not making the fullest use of these institutions. The reason for this is that the Inspector in charge is always out on tour during the greater portion of the month attending to out-breaks of contagious diseases that are prevailing in his extensive charge. If the assistants to the Inspectors were capable and experienced men, they would to a certain extent be able to attend to the Hospital work during the Inspector's enforced absence, but as already stated owing to frequent resignations among the subordinate staff, inexperienced and untrained men have to be employed.

Work Done on Tour.

Owing to the very large number of out-breaks of contagious diseases which had to be attended to, Veterinary Inspectors had very little time to do systematic tour-

ing ; nevertheless they took full advantage of their stay in the villages to castrate scrub bulls and operate on and treat animals that required attention.

The staff while on tour castrated 28,943 animals against 31,008 of the previous year, treated 44,424 animals against 25,811 of the previous year and performed 3,023 surgical operations against 521 of the previous year.

During the year the District Boards of Kolar and Mysore purchased, through the Department, a set of Burdizzo castrators for supply to the Village Panchayats at concession rates, and some of the prominent and intelligent raiyats in certain villages were trained by the local Veterinary Inspectors, in the art of castrating. An extension of this work in the rural areas during the coming years, will lead to the reduction in the number of undesirable bulls, an important step towards the improvement of our cattle.

Cattle Fairs.

Of the 70 cattle fairs held, 62 were attended by the staff; in these places temporary Veterinary Dispensaries were opened, sick cattle were treated and castration demonstrations with the Burdizzo pincers were conducted.

Owing to the prevalence of Rinderpest in the surrounding areas, the fairs at Mudukuthore, Hemagiri, Sugganahalli and Gadidam were ordered to be stopped and animals that had collected were dispersed. As already stated, a number of the fairs, notably those at Kyamanhalli, Kudli and Nandi were responsible for a serious spread of Rinderpest. One hundred and sixty-eight out-breaks could be traced directly to cattle returning from the fairs.

Two hundred and twenty-three outbreaks of Rinderpest were traced to cattle dealers local as well as those from the Madras Presidency purchasing large number of cattle cheaply from infected areas and marching them through the State and into British Territory. As the local authorities have no powers to restrict the movement of cattle from infected areas a very large number of out-breaks have occurred as a result of cattle moving from village to village.

The Committee that was appointed to draw up rules and regulations for the better management of cattle fairs and the control of contagious diseases have completed their task and orders on their recommendations are awaited.

Breeding Bulls.

There were thirteen breeding bulls and two buffalo bulls in the Veterinary Hospitals, of these one was sold and four replaced during the year.

Six hundred and sixty-six cows and 164 buffalo cows were served during the year. At present, there is a serious shortage of breeding bulls in the State, as most of the promising bull claves are exported outside Mysore, and consequent depletion of pedigree stock. The Parvatarayankere Breeding Station has just been started for the supply of Amrit Mahal bulls and till sufficient numbers of breeding bulls can be supplied from this Station, every endeavour should be made to conserve breeding bulls in villages by giving financial support to individual owners.

Conferences.

Of the 48 District and Taluk Conferences held during the year, 39 have been attended by the staff. Reports of work done by the Department in the Districts and Taluks were read at these conferences. The Poultry show organised last year at Chikmagalur was held this year also.

Jatka Ponies.

With the advent of motor buses throughout the State, jutka conveyances have practically disappeared. A few still ply for hire between railway stations and towns. These ponies were examined by the Veterinary Inspectors twice during the year. Though several of them were declared unfit for service by the Veterinary Inspectors, the police do not seem to have taken cognizance of cruelty cases and the Veterinary Inspector's report have been treated with scant courtesy. As things stand, these half-yearly inspections serve no useful purpose.

Scientific Section.

The following are in brief, some of the items of work undertaken during the year under report :—

1. After the first batch of ten calves were successfully vaccinated against Johne's disease at the Palace Dairy Farm, Rayankere, by the modified form of vaccination laid down by Dr. J. T. Edwards, with the kind permission of the Palace Authorities, a second batch of seventy calves were successfully done.

2. A batch of six half-bred cows that were clinically affected with Johne's disease were removed to a separate Kaval. These are being treated experimentally with Chaulmoogra oil and its derivatives. The results of this experiment will be published in the coming year.

3. During the year a preliminary investigation was conducted on " Yederoga" a peculiar disease of cattle that has a seasonal incidence and is prevailing in the hilly tracts of Chitaldrug District. Further investigation will be taken up during the coming year.

4. Comparative tests with regard to the efficacy and duration of immunity against Anthrax in sheep with American aggression and Australian spore vaccine were undertaken during the year, on a small batch of animals and field tests will be made during the coming year.

5. Experiments with regard to the efficacy of some of the common anthelminities on sheep are in progress with a view to suggest a course of treatment for general adoption.

In addition, the officers of this section have protected all the horses of the Government Stud Farm, Kunigal, against Anthrax, may have also protected a large number of cattle of the Amrit Mahal Department against Rinderpest. They have also assisted the staff in drawing Rinderpest virus in the field, during the short period supplies could not be had.

Four cows were tested for evidence of tuberculosis and one horse for Glanders.

Two papers on Veterinary matter, one on parasitic diarrhœa and another on S. S. inoculation were contributed. The research officers have also assisted the staff wherever there was difficulty or doubt in the diagnosis of diseases and bad after-effect after S. S. inoculation.

As the Department did not have its own Laboratory, the following specimens were examined at the Public Health Institute :—

No.	Items	Positive	Negative	Total
1	Piroplasmosis	7	33	40
2	Anthrax	16	49	65
3	Blackquarter	1	2	3
4	Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia .. .	3	12	15
5	Johne's disease	2	2	4
6	Malignant odema	...	...	..
7	Tuberculosis	2	4	6
8	Trypanasomiasis	..	2	2
9	Glanders	...	1	1
10	Rinderpest virus (connected with field) ...	2	11	13
11	Scrapings from skin for acari	6	3	9
12	Actinomycosis	..	1	1
13	Goat-pox virus	...	2	2 sent to Govt. Vaccine Institute.
14	Urine	...	8	8
15	Milk for Tuber culosis	..	2	2
	Total ...	39	132	171

In addition to these, seven specimens of stock sera and vaccine were examined microscopically and culturally for purity.

General.

The annual Departmental Conference was held at Bangalore during the year at which important subjects of professional interest were discussed. Opportunity was also taken of the presence of all the members at Bangalore to convene the first annual meeting of the Mysore Veterinary Medical Association under the presidency of Dr. Coleman, Director of Agriculture in Mysore, and papers on Rabies, Parisitism, Properties of rinderpest virus, Field experiences, S. S. inoculation against Rinderpest, and actinomycosis were read and discussed.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation of the splendid work done by the Divisional and District officers in our campaign against contagious diseases in the State, and the unstinted and hearty co-operation of the office staff, during the year.

K. KRISHNIENGAR,

Officiating Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the work done in the Civil Veterinary Department during the year 1928-29.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number
1	Number of fresh cases admitted to the institution	1,62,995
2	Total daily attendance for the year	2,94,402
3	Number of castrations performed in the institutions	9,954
4	Number of operations performed in the institution	7,511
5	Number of cases treated on tour	44,424
6	Number of castrations performed on tour	23,943
7	Number of other operations performed on tour	3,023
8	Number of outbreaks of rinderpest pending on 1st July 1928	480
9	Number of outbreaks of rinderpest registered during 1928-29	2,288
10	Number of outbreaks of rinderpest attended to during 1928-29	2,174
11	Number of outbreaks of rinderpest where inoculation was totally refused ..	58
12	Number of outbreaks of Anthrax pending on 1st July 1928	19
13	Do do registered during 1928-29	1,906
14	Do do attended during 1928-29 Personally ...	317
	By written instruction	1,608
15	Number of outbreaks of H. S. pending on 1st July 1928	10
16	Do do registered during 1928-29	445
17	Do do attended to during 1928-29 Personally ...	136
	By written instruction	304
18	Number of outbreaks of black-quarter pending on 1st July 1928 ...	332
19	Do do registered during 1928-29 ...	1,382
20	Do do attended to during 1928-29 ..	1,613
21	Number of outbreaks of all other contagious diseases pending on 1st July 1928...	176
22	Do do registered during the year 1928-29 ...	3,487
23	Do do attended to during 1928-29 Personally ...	1,122
	By written instruction.	2,491
24	Total number of outbreaks that were detected Personally on tour ...	623
	By checking C. M. R. in Taluk Offices ...	3,981
25	Total number of outbreaks that were reported through C. V. D. 10 B ..	3,319
	C. V. D. 10 C ...	1,641
26	Number of inoculations performed against rinderpest S. S. Method ...	2,30,442
	S. A. Method ...	2,300
27	Number of inoculations performed against anthrax	1,878
28	Do do blackquarter	21,146
29	Do do Haem. Sept.	3,792
30	Do Vaccination against sheep-pox	426
31	Number of cattle fairs held	70
32	Do do attended by the Veterinary Inspectors	62
33	Do Taluk Conferences held	48
34	Do do attended	39
35	Do Villages visited	12,470

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the number of out-breaks of Epidemic Cattle Diseases attended to in the State during the year 1928-29.

Sl. No.	Area	Rinder-pest	Anthrax	Haem. Sept.	Black-quarter	Other contagious diseases	Total for 1928-29	Total for 1927-28
1	Bangalore ...	48	40	...	45	34	167	163
2	Anekal ..	10	50	...	31	44	135	120
3	Dodballapur ..	76	74	6	56	77	289	419
4	Hoskote ...	19	56	3	36	55	169	87
5	Channapatna ...	10	66	4	120	46	246	177
6	Kankanhalli ...	4	31	4	59	63	161	139
7	Magadi ..	85	39	7	23	41	195	128
8	Nelamangala ...	108	53	15	38	57	271	38
9	Devanhalli ...	14	15	2	5	24	60	Included in Dod-ballapur area.
10	Kolar ...	48	218	20	150	69	505	411
11	Chikballapur ...	111	17	14	63	22	227	194
12	Chintamani ...	58	192	21	215	91	577	210
13	Goribidnur ...	58	19	6	40	45	168	66
14	Kolar Gold Fields ...	8	6	2	10	6	32	17
15	Tumkur ..	137	140	7	122	176	582	299
16	Madhugiri ..	60	20	5	67	93	245	159
17	Pavagada ...	19	12	2	4	25	62	Included in Madhu-giri area.
18	Sira ..	9	13	2	11	18	53	73
19	Tiptur ...	22	14	4	36	67	143	172
20	Chitaldrug ...	30	3	4	9	42	88	168
21	Davangere ...	26	5	20	4	68	123	82
22	Hosdurga ...	41	83	5	15	67	211	202
23	Challakere ..	18	13	3	5	53	92	129
24	Jagalur ..	16	13	...	7	32	68	67
25	Hiriyur ...	5	8	5	1	33	52	Included in Chital-drug area.
26	Mysore ...	126	125	22	49	172	494	268
27	Chamrajnagar ...	77	92	16	26	62	273	176
28	Gundlupet ...	91	34	7	5	66	203	116
29	Hunsur ...	120	21	11	25	129	299	295
30	Yedatore ...	34	14	8	8	115	179	191
31	Nagamangala ...	47	22	7	56	168	300	311
32	Malvalli ...	28	83	21	53	129	314	299
33	Heggaddevankote .	44	30	4	4	90	172	Included in Hunsur area.
34	Hassan ...	58	19	80	44	133	282	168
35	Saklespur ...	8	9	40	10	95	162	257
36	Arkalgud ..	26	2	14	15	107	164	93
37	Hole-Narsipur ...	21	1	8	22	88	140	101
38	Channarayapatna ...	34	4	1	16	69	124	103
39	Arsikere ...	52	3	5	15	54	129	114
40	Belur ..	19	1	2	3	104	129	Included in Sakles-pur area.
41	Shimoga ...	21	93	10	21	110	255	161
42	Sagar ...	12	38	7	10	46	113	169
43	Sorab ...	18	28	11	4	36	97	2
44	Shikarpur ...	1	31	3	7	28	70	95
45	Channagiri ...	54	35	2	17	65	173	239
46	Tirthahalli ..	24	7	15	1	82	129	56
47	Chikmagalur ...	60	19	17	14	172	282	204
48	Tarikere ...	84	12	2	15	65	178	106
49	Mudigere ...	3	...	16	1	36	56	53
50	Koppa ...	72	3	2	...	46	123	15
	Total for the year 1928-29	2,174	1,926	440	1,613	3,608	9,761	...
	Total for the year 1927-28	811	2,038	460	1,503	2,318	...	7,137

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the number of Inoculations done against Epidemic Diseases in the State during the year 1928-29.

No.	Area	Rinderpest		Black-quarter	Anthrax	Hæm. Sept.	Sheep pox	Total 1928-29	Total 1927-28
		S. S.	S. A.						
1	Bangalore ...	5,715	...	592	5		56	6,348	3,638
2	Anekal ...	2,191	...	1,517	...	...	...	3,708	4,131
3	Dodballapur ...	12,371	...	2,620	...	...	...	14,991	2,670
4	Channapatna ...	764	...	3,095	4	...	...	3,863	2,841
5	Kankanhalli ...	2,237	...	4,299	...	...	...	6,536	4,599
6	Magadi ...	14,466	96	449	...	..	...	15,011	3,002
7	Hoskote ..	2,190	...	650	221	...	...	3,061	1,580
8	Nelamangala ...	18,578	...	...	...	...	...	18,578	662
9	Devanhalli ..	2,031	...	...	...	..	...	2,031	Included in Dod-ballapur area.
10	Kolar ...	5,112	...	1,523	476	...	...	7,111	3,582
11	Chikballapur ...	18,504	...	1,119	31	...	...	19,654	2,387
12	Chintamani ...	5,817	...	1,168	...	...	...	6,985	1,879
13	Goribidnur ...	8,277	619	648	...	...	...	9,544	805
14	Kolar Gold Fields ...	793	67	415	248	...	..	1,523	280
15	Tumkur ...	12,732	...	67	...	...	...	12,799	5,463
16	Madhugiri ...	4,271	...	254	...	...	...	4,525	2,881
17	Sira ...	226	..	227	...	...	...	453	734
18	Pavagada ...	2,849	...	...	...	...	...	2,849	Included in Madhu-giri area.
19	Tiptur ...	2,848	...	1,038	...	...	...	3,886	1,951
20	Chitaldrug ...	4,607	...	329	...	384	...	5,320	1,569
21	Davangere ...	3,639	...	88	...	1,099	...	4,826	1,360
22	Hiriyur ..	1,009	...	...	...	...	...	1,009	Included in Chital-drug area
23	Challakere ...	1,934	...	70	...	...	...	2,004	846
24	Hosdurga ...	3,710	...	...	..	...	...	3,710	1,839
25	Jagalur ...	1,986	...	58	..	...	...	2,044	1,602
26	Mysore ...	4,917	...	499	..	...	...	5,416	7,653
27	Yedatore ...	4,906	...	108	...	19	...	4,223	2,602
28	Hunsur ...	7,466	..	471	...	...	...	7,937	5,351
29	Chamrajnagar ...	4,563	...	1,803	..	...	...	6,364	6,070
30	Malvalli ...	4,056	76	86	...	...	...	4,218	2,745
31	Hergaddevankote.	1,305	...	31	..	...	..	1,336	Included in Hunsur area.
32	Nagamangala ...	3,063	..	496	84	...	...	3,643	7,018
33	Gundlupet ...	5,073	...	..	...	...	...	5,073	2,083
34	Hassan ...	7,617	62	788	762	...	...	9,229	1,785
35	Saklespur ...	614	1,112	...	...	179	...	2,905	3,339
36	Hole-Narsipur ...	937	...	405	..	...	...	1,342	1,843
37	Channarayapatna ...	4,981	19	161	...	...	...	5,231	2,332
38	Arkalgud ...	4,355	1	667	...	102	...	5,125	2,135
39	Belur ..	2,437	..	...	...	...	...	2,437	Included in Sakles-pur area.
40	Arsikere ...	4,244	30	259	...	...	...	4,533	713
41	Shimoga ...	534	2	557	32	291	...	1,416	169
42	Sagar ...	1,076	1	..	...	91	...	1,168	412
43	Sorab ...	310	...	45	...	326	...	355	...
44	Tirthahalli ...	3,316	54	..	...	...	...	3,696	797
45	Shikarpur ...	98	..	171	...	...	...	269	1,160
46	Chaunagiri ...	3,074	30	251	...	161	...	4,255	2,033
47	Chikmagalur ...	7,010	...	98	...	...	...	7,639	1,924
48	Tarikere ...	6,909	..	44	...	140	...	6,953	1,884
49	Mudgere ...	264	...	...	...	...	...	404	529
50	Koppa ...	8,370	61	...	...	...	...	8,431	62
	Total for 1928-29 ..	2,30,442	2,306	17,146	1,863	3,792	426	2,55,969	...
	Total for 1927-28...	72,535	100	24,583	6,697	2,117	178	...	1,06,032

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the work done in each Veterinary Institution in the State, for the year 1928-29.

Area	Fresh cases admitted	Total attended	Castrations	Operations
Bangalore	7,565	14,303	163	732
Anekal	3,682	6,673	300	206
Dodballapur	3,707	5,318	262	174
Hoskote	2,698	6,344	194	85
Channapatna	4,873	9,120	202	276
Kankanhalli	2,928	5,383	68	105
Magadi	4,079	7,113	254	50
Nelamangala	3,432	6,761	288	189
Devanhalli	1,427	2,572	6	103
Kolar	1,406	3,088	107	135
Chikballapur	2,852	8,456	166	340
Chintamani	1,790	3,702	141	229
Goribidnur	3,546	6,855	226	204
Kolar Gold Fields	2,228	6,509	147	165
Tumkur	5,724	9,220	695	405
Madhugiri	2,796	4,674	707	287
Pavagada	1,039	2,379	133	50
Sira	3,471	7,225	591	261
Tiptur	5,882	8,081	361	161
Chitaldrug	3,232	6,366	176	140
Davangere	2,566	6,386	142	178
Hosdurga	2,270	4,967	223	47
Challakere	2,235	3,699	325	34
Jagalur	1,868	4,821	127	72
Hiriyur	1,472	3,519	141	40
Mysore	4,064	9,369	124	397
Chamrajnagar	4,422	8,234	159	188
Gundlupet	1,581	3,176	35	67
Hunsur	2,947	6,818	169	63
Yedatore	1,842	3,409	196	59
Nagamangala	2,951	4,802	130	79
Malvalli	2,881	5,257	161	177
Heggaddevankote	2,990	4,491	16	29
Hassan	5,886	8,381	586	151
Saklespur	1,960	4,504	39	47
Arkalgud	3,759	6,567	149	136
Hole-Narsipur	4,721	6,623	370	146
Channarayapatna	6,660	9,666	704	273
Arsikere	3,159	5,342	206	144
Belur	2,045	3,197	14	37
Shimoga	5,019	7,683	124	207
Sagar	1,907	3,510	137	110
Sorab	724	1,532	14	44
Shikarpur	2,803	5,740	42	92
Channagiri	6,005	7,450	155	115
Tirthahalli	4,057	5,412	29	64
Chikmagalur	3,404	6,504	116	116
Tarikere	3,281	5,889	48	53
Mudgere	2,273	3,986	28	23
Koppa	2,886	4,326	58	26
Total for 1928-29 ...	1,62,995	2,95,402	9,954	7,511
Total for 1927-28 ...	96,204	2,06,359	5,807	6,145

APPENDIX V.—Statement showing the work done on tour by Veterinary Inspectors in the State for the year 1928-29.

No.	Areas	No. of cases treated on tour	Castrations done on tour	Operations performed on tour	Cattle Fairs visited	Taluk Conferences attended
1	Bangalore	998	1,102	...	1	...
2	Anekal	656	795	226	4	1
3	Dodballapur	627	527	...	2	1
4	Channapatna	376	459	16	...	2
5	Kankanhalli	2,674	778	55	3	1
6	Magadi	1,341	1,672	8	2	1
7	Hoskote	363	808	35	1	1
8	Nelamangala	1,808	615	13	2	1
9	Devanhalli	478	59	101	...	1
10	Kolar	378	890	2	4	1
11	Chikballapur	1,044	238	317	4	...
12	Chintamani	461	364	43	2	3
13	Goribidnur	1,499	556	12	1	1
14	Kolar Gold Fields	20	55	14	...	...
15	Tumkur	1,509	952	547	2	1
16	Madhugiri	1,330	656	68	8	2
17	Sira	214	260	27	3	1
18	Pavagada	272	324	9	1	1
19	Tiptur	598	692	131	...	3
20	Chitaldrug	380	423	24	...	1
21	Davangere	2,185	480	20	1	...
22	Hiriyur	490	615	36	1	...
23	Challakere	612	823	1	...	1
24	Hosadurga	470	102	...	...	...
25	Jagalur	1,283	175	4	1	1
26	Mysore	414	680	17	...	1
27	Hunsur	1,022	881	17	1	...
28	Hoggaddevankote	965	285	33	...	1
29	Yedatore	463	335	6	1	1
30	Chamarajnagar	1,313	919	144	...	1
31	Gundlupet	647	246	...	1	...
32	Malvalli	1,083	288	84	2	...
33	Nagamangala	1,596	616	21	4	1
34	Hassan	458	367	604	2	1
35	Saklespur	807	630	88	1	1
36	Channarayapatna	1,010	983	23	2	...
37	Belur	928	151	6	...	...
38	Arkalgud	1,622	442	24	1	...
39	Hole-Narsipur	1,097	645	14	2	...
40	Arsikere	1,150	484	40	1	...
41	Shimoga	1,267	176	6	2	...
42	Sagar	488	177	8	...	1
43	Sorab	323	318	...	...	...
44	Tirthahalli	542	258	90	...	1
45	Shikarpur	146	143	6	1	...
46	Chanagiri	1,660	507	84	...	...
47	Chikmagalur	818	240	8	1	1
48	Tarikere	1,230	100	1	...	...
49	Mudigere	649	171	...	...	...
50	Koppa	885	133	...	...	...
	Total for 1928-29 ...	44,424	28,943	3,023	62	39
	Total for 1927-28 ..	25,811	31,008	521	75	38

APPENDIX VI.—Statement showing the Cattle Mortality in the State from contagious diseases during the year 1928-29.

District	Rinderpest	Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia	Anthrax	Blackquarter	Foot and Mouth	Surra	Red-water	Parasitic diarrhœa	Other contagious diseases	Total
Bangalore ..	4,193	64	878	933	107	2	2	210	274	6,663
Kolar ...	3,971	116	1,064	1,427	87	1	..	73	749	7,488
Tumkur ...	6,122	53	502	457	180	1	7	95	406	7,823
Chitaldrug ...	1,742	185	277	108	149	3	...	64	419	2,947
Mysore ..	4,778	157	660	544	701	4	6	336	307	7,493
Hassan ...	2,186	317	90	353	384	4	13	298	105	3,750
Shimoga ...	1,798	138	519	135	515	2	..	134	353	3,594
Kadur ..	3,251	174	44	82	530	..	19	99	236	4,435
Grand Total ..	28,041	1,204	4,034	4,039	2,653	17	47	1,309	2,849	44,193

APPENDIX VII.—Statement showing the percentage of Cattle Mortality Returns received from the Patels during the year 1928-29.

Serial No.	Name of District	Percentage of Cattle Mortality Returns received from the Patels	Remarks
1	Bangalore	71	
2	Kolar	74	
3	Mysore	67·5	
4	Hassan	61·5	Average percentage of returns received for the whole State is 72.
5	Tumkur	75	
6	Chitaldrug	71·0	
7	Shimoga	74·5	
8	Kadur	82	

APPENDIX VIII.—Statement showing particulars of Rinderpest during 1928-29 in the Mysore State.

Serial Number	Particulars		
1.	Number of out-breaks which still required attention on 1st July 1928	...	480
2.	Number of out-breaks registered during 1928-29	..	2,288
3.	Source of infection of the above.—		
	(*a*) Cattle Fairs—		
	Names of Fairs and out-breaks traced to them.—		
	1. Hassan Town 27		
	2. Kaymanhalli 22		
	3. Siddaganga 19		
	4. Nandi 24		
	5. Kaivara 11		
	6. Mudukothore 18	...	168
	7. Mahimranga 15		
	8. Sugganhalli 22		
	9. Togarsi 7		
	10. Kudli 3		
	(*b*) Through cattle dealers taking animals from place to place	...	223
	(*c*) Through already infected villages	..	1,897
4.	Number of out-breaks where S. S. inoculation was undertaken	...	1,330
5.	Do the disease had subsided before the Veterinary Inspectors' visits	...	448
6.	Do which have not been visited at all up to end of June 1929	...	594
7.	Do though visited inoculations could not be conducted, for various reasons	...	396
8.	Number of inoculations done S. S.	...	2,30,442
	S. A.	...	2,300
9.	Number of out-breaks where hyper-immunisation was conducted	...	856
10.	Do animals hyper-immunised in these out-breaks	...	1,07,386
11.	Do out-breaks where hyper-immunisation could not be done.—		
	(*a*) For want of supply of virus	...	232
	(*b*) Obstinacy of the people	...	154
	(*c*) On account of great percentage of reactors	...	73
	(*d*) Other reasons such as leave, sickness of Veterinary Inspectors	...	15
12.	Bad sequlae of S. S. inoculation, if any.— In fifty-one villages there was abscess formation at the seat of virus inoculation.		

APPENDIX IX.—Results of S. S. inoculations against Rinderpest in Mysore State for the year 1928-29.

Particulars of disease up to date of inoculation		No. inoculated	No. hyper-immunised	Results among the inoculated and hyper-immunised								Results among the uninoculated subsequent to date of 1st inoculation	
				Reactors within 4 days of inoculation		Reactors between 4th and 7th day		Reactors between 7th and 14th day of inoculation		Attacks after 14th day			
Attacks	Deaths				Deaths		Deaths		Deaths		Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
41,627	17,107	2,30,442	1,07,386	1,301	222	5,883	57	1,452	110	109	44	4,276	2,254

APPENDIX X.—Statement showing the details of Breeding Bulls stationed in the Veterinary Hospitals of the State for the year 1928-29.

Serial Number	Head-quarters	Number of stationary bulls	Number of Fresh cows covered	Number of repeated coverings	Highest number of coverings during any one day	No. of cows if any which could not be covered on account of excessive numbers	Total No. of coverings by each bull	Remarks
1	Dodballapur.	Bull No. 1	36	6	1		36	
2	Kolar ...	Bull No. 2	45	...	7		45	Auctioned on 18th March 1929.
3	Do ...	New bull No. 4 ...	81	12	3		81	Supplied on 29th January 1929.
4	Do ...	Buffalo bull No. 5 ...	55	13	3		55	
5	Hassan ...	New bull No. 6 ...	33	7	2		33	
6	Do ...	Stationary bull No. 7 ...	71	7	3		71	
7	Tumkur ...	Sivaganga No. 2 ...	17	2	1		17	
8	Do ...	Buffalo bull No. 14 ...	109	17	1	Nil	109	
9	Do ...	New bull No. 8 ...	...	...	...		...	Supplied on 30th June 1929.
10	Chitaldrug...	Small bull No. 9 ...	208	33	4		203	
11	Jagalur ...	Stationary bull No. 10 ...	98	18	2		98	
12	Shimoga ...	Farm bull ...	26	...	1		26	
13	Do ...	New bull No. 11 ...	10	...	1		10	Supplied on 8th May 1929.
14	Chikmagalur	Bull No. 11 ...	65	10	3		65	
15	Do ...	New bull No. 8 ...	1	...	1		1	Supplied on 27th June 1929.

WD 776—GPB—200—28-11-29

Appendix F C—1

SUBJECT.....

Section C

File No. 37-28

Serial No. 14

No. fol. 859 Col 4

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

To The Secy to the Govt

The Resident

Date of issue 3/2/30

Signed by Asst. N. R.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith four copies of the Annual Report of the Mysore C.D. for ~~1928~~ the year 28/29 with the Govt. Review thereon.

I have

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

Cn
3.2.30

for Secy to Govt
Dev. Dept.